AUSTRALIAN OATS FOR HORSES.

AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 7-8 per Bag of 180 lbs.
AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 5-0-0 per cwt
CRUSHED FOOD..... „ 4-12-0 „
Also GRAM, BARLEY, COUNTRY OATS, BRAN, &c. Supplied Very Cheap.

THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES,
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,497—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.S. PERSIA	7854	W. A. Wheler	8th March
EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	15th „
M. L. CALEDONIA	7,958	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
* VICTORIA	6027	E. Crewe	29th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	5th April
ARABIA	7983	J. L. Parritt	12th „
M.L. VICTORIA	6027	E. Crewe	19th „
* PENINSULAR	6987	T. Leigh	26th „
M.L. ARABIA	7983	J. L. Parritt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,981	W. A. Wheler	10th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	6,987	T. Leigh	17th „
* CALEDONIA	7,958	E. H. Gordon	24th „
M.L. EGYPT	7,981	W. A. Wheler	31st „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,139	1st April 1902
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,242	1st May 1902

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. TIRO	....	2,771	15th March.
* S. S. PO-KIDON	....	3,878	8th April.
S. S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND	....	6,015	16th April

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 535-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Klun	2,630	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sass-on House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 7th March, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 2nd April, 1902.
For further particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Offices), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN S.A.—8, Adderley Street.
DURBAN S.A.—Field Street.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.
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MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
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ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

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WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lenses are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 3. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA" 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 14th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mundvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY the 13th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 17th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 15th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th March, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials vis China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
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ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
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F. A. PREVOST,
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Capital Reserve and Guarantee.
Francs 133,000,000 or over £1,000,000.

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TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

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BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with FUNDS INVESTED in INDIA and entire MANAGEMENT in INDIA.

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AGUE SPECIFIC.
A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR
Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbagus,
AND ALL DISEASES
Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!
Beware of spurious Imitations.
SOLD by all CHEMISTS and at
THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY,
No. 16 and 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET.

Chemists, MADON SONS & CO., Bombay
PLEASE NOTE.—We have no connection with any other Firms of Name similar to ours. Ours is the First Shop as you enter the above Street from the Crawford Market side.

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"TIMES"
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM,
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SETS OF BEST
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
By special arrangement with English manufacturers,
REMAINING TO BE GIVEN AWAY
at the initial payment of
Rs. 15
and six further monthly payments of the same amount.
No extra charge for setting the Rubbers, and to upcountry constituents no charges for Packing
UNTIL 15th MARCH, 1902.
First Come, First Served.
For order forms and particulars, apply to
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LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,
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The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

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ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

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ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—WE TENDER OUR APOLOGIES to our Patrons for the non-fulfilment of many orders which arrived too late for our last Prize Drawing, therefore we request you to send us your orders this time a little earlier than the 8th of March 1902 to save disappointment.
We remain,
LADIES and GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Servants,
C. ARDESHER & Co.
Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers
OF A
RAILWAY REGULATOR Rs. 6-8.
16 Lines Lever cased Keyless Metal Enamelled Dial beautiful watch:—
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
OR A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS
(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made. It is true that there is nothing to compare with these well-renowned Time-pieces.)
PRIZES:—One Prize for Rs. 1,000. One for Rs. 500. One for Rs. 250. Two for Rs. 125 each, Two for Rs. 100 each. Two for Rs. 75 each. Four for Rs. 50. Ten for Rs. 25. One Hundred for Rs. 10. Two Hundred for Rs. 5. Two Hundred for Re. 1.
Prize Tickets will be given FREE OF COST UP TO THE 8TH OF MARCH 1902.
The drawing to be held on the 15th of March 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.
All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the bona fide drawing.
N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

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		Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY	per doz.	76 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	6 8
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TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNES.

	Qts.	Pts.
GIESLER'S "For India" Brand	per doz. Rs. 75 0	Rs. 39 0
HEIDSIECK'S "Dry Monopole	„ „ „ 73 0	„ 39 8
PERRIER JOUET'S Finest Dry	„ „ „ 68 0	„ 35 0
Do. do. Reserve Cuvee	„ „ „ 74 0	„ 38 0
POMMERY & GRENO'S Extra Sec	„ „ „ 75 0	„ 39 8
SPARKLING SAUMUR, Superior	„ „ „ 38 0	„ 20 0

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JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

Beg to announce that owing to the
INRCEASING DEMAND
for their well-known
ARTISTIC FURNITURE
they have added a
NEW SHOW ROOM
to their already extensive premises where a display of the most
UP-TO-DATE
designs and patterns may now be seen.
A VISIT OF INSPECTION
is respectfully invited.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
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The representatives of Wm. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.
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LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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(ESTABLISHED 1856).
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(ESTABLISHED 1797).
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now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).
As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to **W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.**, BOMBAY.

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BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS AVAILABLE at SHORTEST NOTICE.
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HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE, AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES CALCUTTA, SIMLA, BOMBAY, OOTACAMUND AND MADRAS, and the principal MESSES and CLUBS throughout India and Burma.

BACON—	Rs. a.	CHEESE—	Rs. a.
REAL WILTS MIDDLE, from 20 to 30 lb., each per lb., (original weight)	1 2	STILTON ENGLISH PRIZE DAIRY, whole Cheese, Per lb.	1 6
do. do. do. do. on cut	1 3	do. do. do. on cut „	1 8
REAL WILTS BELLY, from 8 to 20lb., each per lb., (original weight)	1 0	GORGONZOLA, REAL, whole Cheese „	1 6
do. do. do. on cut	1 1	do. do. do. on cut „	1 8
CUMBERLAND BELLIES, from 10 to 16lb. each per lb.	1 0	CAMEMBERT, Real, per large tin „	1 12
do. do. do. on cut	1 1	MENAUTA per tin „	1 4
RASHERS OF BACON, per 1lb. tin	1 4	CHESHIRE do. on cut „	1 6
HAMS—		GRUYERE, Real „	1 0
Home cured, Pale Cumberland, from 7 to 26 lb., each per lb.	1 2	CHEDDAR, Pale Loaf „	0 14
Cooked ready for table, whole or half Ham per lb.	2 0	DOUBLE GLOSTER „	0 14
Cooked, in slices „	2 8	AMERICAN „	0 12
		EDAMS & GOUDAS „	0 12

COLD WEATHER DELICACIES NOW.
Ox Tongues, Bath Chaps, Cakes, French Plums, Turkish Figs, etc., etc., Tom Smith's Famous Sweets and Crackers.
SEND FOR SPECIAL LIST.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
VICEREGAL CATERERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY
ESTABLISHED 1868.

ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES.
FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

		Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28
713	Gilt Decorated Enamel	30
724	Pearl Centre Back ...	35
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel...	55
782	Pearls all over Back...	65

	Rs.
781	Painting a la Watteau...	75
712	Pearl Border and Pearl Centre	56
501	Transparent Enamel ...	55
527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre ...	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... ... ... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... „ 6
Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch
The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SMOKE LIVERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.
We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," Extra large, 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 21-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tunny Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Pasts assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Grain, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine Article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN AID OF THE DUFFERIN FUND.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S GRAND FANCY FETE.

MARCH 5TH, 6TH, 7TH, 8TH, & 10TH.

4-30 TO 7-30, and 8-30 TO 11 P.M.

TO-DAY.

COME AND SEE THE

GREAT
GREAT
GREAT
GREAT

FANCY FETE

REFRESHMENTS

AT

POPULAR PRICES

SUPPLIED BY

MORENAS & CO.

FANCY
FANCY
FANCY
FANCY
FANCY
FANCY

FETE
FETE
FETE
FETE
FETE
FETE

TO-DAY!

THE

SHANNON RIVER
SHANNON RIVER
SHANNON RIVER

A HOST OF ATTRACTIONS AND

FIREWORKS
FIREWORKS
FIREWORKS

at 10 P.M., TO-NIGHT.

CONCLUDING WITH

MASSED BANDS

11 P.M.

WILL BE OPEN ON

MONDAY,

POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY.

ADMISSION.

ONE RUPEE.

—(Children Half Price)—

ONE RUPEE.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS in Uniform, 8 Annas

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

LAST 3 NIGHTS!

LAST 3 NIGHTS!!

FAREWELL } MATINEE
FAREWELL } MATINEE
FAREWELL }

AT 4 P.M. SHARP TO-DAY.

4 HANDSOME PRIZES FOR THE CHILDREN

A GIRL'S BICYCLE.
A BOY'S BICYCLE.
A GOLD WATCH.
A SILVER WATCH.

4 HANDSOME PRIZES 4.

given away amongst the children visiting the Circus on this occasion

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

BICYCLE DRAWING. BICYCLE DRAWING.

2 HANDSOME BICYCLES
2 HANDSOME BICYCLES

WILL BE GIVEN AWAY ON SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 8TH. WINNING COUPON MUST BE PRESENT.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11TH.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL.
BENEFIT OF
MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR, LADY NORTHCOTE
AND
THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY FANCY FETE.

A GALA PERFORMANCE.

POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, Gallery, for Natives only, Annas 8.

Box plan at Circus, where Seats can be booked from 10 a.m. to 12 noon; and 4 to 6 p.m.

N.B.—The Tramway Company will run late Trams after the Performance to all parts of the City.

MRS. HARMSTON-LOVE ... Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE ... Sole Manager.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS ... Representative.

FANCY FETE

REFRESHMENTS AT POPULAR PRICES SUPPLIED BY

MORENAS & CO.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, at 2 p.m. on MONDAY, the 17th March, 1902, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1901, declare a dividend, elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, all of whom are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and transact any others business that may be brought forward.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 7th March, to Friday, 21st March, 1902, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th February, 1902.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED FOR THE EAST INDIAN Railway Workshops at Jamalpur a European as Head Carpenter, must have knowledge of joinery and carpentry. Also a European with knowledge of painter's work as Head Painter.

Salaries according to qualifications up to Rs. 100.

Apply by letter only, giving full particulars of previous service, age, &c., to the Locomotive Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur.

J. DOUGLAS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 4th March, 1902.

KEATING'S POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER.

IS HARMLESS to Animal Life,

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE, SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE,

EATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Philippines
Rangoon,	Penang,	Shanghai,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Penang,	Soerabaya,	Hankow,
Deli (Sumatra),	Hongkong,	Yokohama,
Malpinja.	Foochow	Kobe,

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

TYPES OF THE

INDIAN ARMY.

THE Series of 12 Coloured plates of THE INDIAN ARMY, published by the "Army and Navy Gazette" Price 6d. Single plates 6 1-2d. post free.

COLOURED PLATES SHEWING OFFICERS'

NEW SERVICE UNIFORM

will shortly be ready.

Orders can now be booked. 6 1-2d. post free.

"ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE" OFFICES, 3, York St., Covent Garden, London, W. C. ENGLAND, or may be obtained through Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta and Simla; THACKER, Bombay; and HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras and Bangalore.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

OWING TO THE ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF Mr. JOHN GUNN'S LONDON GAIETY COMPANY,

He has decided to extend his Season, and will BY ARRANGEMENT WITH MR. GEORGE EDWARDS PRODUCE THE FOLLOWING MUSICAL COMEDIES:—

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 8TH & MONDAY, 10TH MARCH "GAY PARISIENNE"
TUESDAY, 11TH MARCH, "CIRCUS GIRL,"
WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH, "RUNAWAY GIRL"
THURSDAY, 13TH MARCH,

Under the Patronage and in the presence of H. E. LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE, And the Members of Committee of the Dufferin Fund Fancy Fete, when will be produced, by desire "SAN TOY"

FRIDAY, 14TH MARCH, "TOREADOR,"
SATURDAY, 15TH MARCH, "GAIETY GIRL"

TO COMMENCE EACH EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—

Stalls Rs. 5 & 4 — Pit Chairs Rs. 2.
Dress Circle Rs. 4 & 3 — Gallery Re. 1.

PLAN & TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that in accordance with Government Notification No. 7031, dated 13th December, 1899, the Portion of QUEEN'S ROAD between CHURCH GATE STREET & WODEHOUSE BRIDGE will be CLOSED to VEHICULAR TRAFFIC on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, between the hours of 8 P.M. and midnight, on the occasion of the display of Fireworks in connection with the FANCY FETE in aid of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

This Notice does not affect that which appeared in the issue of the "Bombay Gazette" of the 5th instant, except in so far as the Queen's Road is concerned.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police,
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 7th March, 1902.

NOW READY,

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect, of which notices have been given will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION, to be held on MONDAY, the 10th March, 1902, at 3 P.M.:—

50. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia:—For obtaining from the Municipal Secretary information as to the absence of Councillors from Committee Meetings.

51 & 52. From Mr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestonji Master:—

51. For obtaining information from the Commissioner as to number &c. of inmates in the Matunga Leper Asylum.

52. For obtaining a report as to the desirability of carrying out street-connections departmentally.

53. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia:—For discussing certain correspondence in regard to complaints made to him regarding certain nuisances.

54. From Mr. A. G. Virjee:—For obtaining a report from the Health Officer as to the effect on public health of the sewage outfall at Worlee.

55. (a) From the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., seconded by Lieut.-Col. H. P. Dhanuck:—For electing the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola City Improvement Trustee.

(b) From the Hon'ble Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., seconded by Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, C.I.E., to the same effect.

56. From Mr. A. G. Virjee:—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the present condition &c. of the Love Grove Pumping Station.

57. From Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadia:—For appointing a Committee to suggest amendments in the Municipal Act for the better collection of the Cycle Tax.

58. From Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadia:—For obtaining information from the Commissioner as to names, qualifications &c. of the staff appointed to help the Officer appointed to investigate leakage &c. of water.

59. From Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey:—For obtaining from the Municipalities of the principal cities of the world copies of their Budgets and Administration Reports in return for those of the Bombay Municipality.

By order of the President,

M. N. WADIA.
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 7th March 1902.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 17th March, 1902, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1902, to 31st March, 1903, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Meat Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon and Fergusson Road Fish Market, Parel, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who set up on the floor or other places not appointed, either in line of outside, under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, from 1st April 1902, to 31st March 1903.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Market, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th March, 1902.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS, situate at New Sassoon Road, known as the Mills and premises of the "Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited," (in Liquidation).

Under instructions from the vendors, Messrs. Gowardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Narranjee Dwarkadas, and Sasubhoy Visram, Trustees for Debenture holders, by virtue of an indenture, dated the 15th August, 1895, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction on the premises, at (1) four of the Clock in the Afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the vendors and of the Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited, hereinafter and in the conditions of sale called "the Company," All that piece of leasehold land admeasuring 33,300 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Nos. 1233, 1233, 1231, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274,

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Handles payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter professional Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st March, 1902.

SILICATE PAINTS.

EXTRA-GLOSS ready mixed SILICATE PAINTS supplied from stock. These are cheaper than Enamels but have a similar appearance and produce a very decorative effect, prices and particulars on application to

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR NAVY PROVISIONS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of FRESH MEAT, BREAD and VEGETABLES, to His Majesty's Ships at Bombay, for three years, from 1st April, 1902.

Forms and particulars of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Office of the Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, 2 Marine Lines. No Tenders will be received later than noon on MONDAY, the 24th instant.

EDMUND, F. E. GIPPS,
Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.

2, Marine Lines, 3rd March, 1902.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
TYPEWRITER HEAD QUARTERS.
THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify my patrons in the Presidencies of Bombay, Bengal, N.-W.-P. and Oudh, Burmah, Ceylon, and the general public that I re-start business under my former name as the "BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co." from WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, with offices in INDIA and NEW YORK.

I shall be happy to carry out any orders which may be contracted to me for any of the Remington, Yost and Smith Premier Machines on my re-instated or type-writers or second hand ones (as good as new) or exchange any standard machine for any new standard of a sort type-writer.

Short hand and Type-writing Tuition in both English and any form in language. All co-munications should be personally addressed to me personally.

P. J. BRAIZE.

Bandra (Bombay).
Telegraphic Address "Typista" Bombay.
Telephone Reserved.

* Fellow of the Corr'spon dence Short-hand Society, (Ealing) Diploma and Member of the Phonetic Institute (Bath), Secretary in India National Union of Typists (London), and Professional Academy (N. Y.)

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COMPRISING THE G. I. P. AND INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, STEEL CROSSINGS, WHEELS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus up to 12 N., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1902, for the PURCHASE of a lot, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi under.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Fuel Agent at his Office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT to be made to the Company's Cashier on receipt of the acceptance of offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICATIONS requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

G. B. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd March, 1902.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

PAPER FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT having recently acquired by purchase in execution of decree, the property known as the "PUNALUR PAPER MILLS" belonging to the late "Travancore Paper Mills Company, Limited," situate at Nedumgayam, Punalore, in the Kunnaitlar Taluk in the District of Quilon, Travancore, are OFFER the same for SALE.

The property consists of 83 British statute acres of land or thereabouts bounded on the north by the River Kalladi, and to the south, east and west by Forests, on which is erected the Paper Mill Factory, comprising Mill, Machine, Boiler, Engine and Storage House, Carpenter's shop and Smithy, Office, Directors' bungalow, Assistant Manager's bungalow, Fireman's bungalow, Lines and Messeny Turbine. The Factory and Turbine is replete with all necessary machinery, plant, tools, &c., for a Paper Factory, and the various bungalows are furnished with House and Office furniture, &c.

Punalur is one of the Stations on the S. I. Line of Railway which is shortly to be opened (now under construction) between the seaports of Quilon and Tuticorin via Tinne elly. The Forests immediately adjacent thereto yield an inexhaustible supply of Eta, (grass) which has been found fit and suitable for the manufacture of fair qualities of paper; and labour and fuel are to be had cheap.

The original cost of the Land, Buildings, Machinery, Plant, Tools, Furniture, &c., has been over four and a half lacs of Rupees.

It is believed that with a small addition of new machinery adapted to the conversion of Eta, the factory can be run to advantage and success as it now stands.

The undersigned will be glad to receive offers within 15th June, 1902, for the purchase of the above property, and in the event of a new company being floated for the purchase and working of the Factory, will be glad to consider an offer received within the said date to allow a portion of the purchase moneys to remain outstanding on shares in the new company.

An inspection of the premises will be allowed at any time to intending purchasers on application to the Dewan Peishcar of Quilon or to the undersigned.

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

E. KRISHNASWAMY RAO.
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, Jan 23rd, 1902.

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW.
AFFILIATED TO THE MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss STEPHENSON-JELLIE, B. A. (Honours) University of London; Late Vice-Principal of High Schools in England, South Hampton, Clapham, N. Wales and Southport. Honours Certificate from Oxford University in English; Double Scholar, University College, Bristol.

ASSISTED BY

Miss WILLIAMS (First Division Certificate, College of Preceptors, England), and a complete staff of thoroughly efficient Government Certificated Teachers.

MUSIC

Miss CLAUDINE O'BRIEN, Pupil of Sir Julius Benedict and Sims Reeves, Certificated Pianiste and Vocalist (Trinity College, London); Higher Examination Singing and Special Certificates in the Art of Teaching from Mr. A. Shakespeare and Sir August Manns.

THE KHURSHAED MUNZIL, which was formerly known as the 32nd Mess House, is a large double storied building in its own extensive grounds, and has been rendered admirably suited to the requirements of a boarding School by the expenditure thereon of more than a lakh of rupees from the Martiniere Female Education Fund, to supply additional class-rooms, music-rooms, covered playgrounds, and dormitories.

The girls are educated up to the work of the Government High or Final Standard of Education for Europeans in India and are presented annually for independent examination by the High School Examiners of the Government.

(The Government letter of 29th July, 1899, raised the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School to the High or Final Standard).

Prizes are annually given at the Martiniere Prize Distribution to those girls who do the most work in daily lessons and in the terminal and annual examinations, as also to those who distinguish themselves by their good conduct through the year.

In the recent Government examinations the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School sent in 27 candidates of whom 26 passed.

NAMELY

Seven for the Primary School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.

Seven for the Middle School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.

Nine for the High School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. Eight of the nine passed.

TERMS

For the Scholastic or working year.

BOARDERS.

	(Fees for the Schoastic year payable quarterly in advance.	That is to say, the charge for each of the working months is as follows.
For each girl under 12 years of age ...	Rs. 170	Rs. 17
For each girl above 12 years of age ...	Rs 210	Rs. 21

The above charges include Board, Tuition, and Medical attendance.

In case two or more sisters come from the same family, full fees will be charged for only one girl. For the others, there will be a reduction of two rupees each per mensem.

DAY SCHOLARS.

Charge for Tuition ..... Rs. 5 per mensem
Use of School Omnibus ..... Rs. 5 per mensem

MUSIC.

Pupils can have instruction in music, on payment of an extra charge of Rs. 8 per mensem, which includes the use of a piano.

Apply to THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Bombay Mails of the 22nd ultimo, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £94 7-16 = + 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £101 1-2 = + 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £108 =
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ... £94 1-2 = =
Bar Silver in London ..... 25 3-16 = — 1-8
Do New York ..... 54 3-4 = — 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris, 25 15-16 1-2 =
Do New York ..... 4 87 3-4 =
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. =
" Short London Bills 2 5-8 "
" Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8 "
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,00,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull Manchester was quiet. Total sales 12,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1000 bales. Surats bil. Imports 13,000. Spot 4 27-32 plus 3-32. Sales increased yesterday by 6,000. Arrivals closed steady.

	Mar. 4·48 plus 3	Mar.-Apl. 4·48 plus 3	May-June. 4·50 plus 3	Aug.-Sept. 4·45 plus 3
In New York—				
Receipts at the Port	22,000 bales.			
Do. last year	17,000 "			
Exports to Great Britain	29,000 "			
Do. to Continent	3,000 "			
Mid-Uplands	9 1-8			
Futures, month of June	8·88 plus 4			
Do. do. Sept.	8·41 plus 1			

Linseed 34 1-2. April-May. Sellers. Tone firm. Arrival—"Moravia."

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Wednesday, show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£37,400,000	Dec. £ 500,000
Public Deposits	£18,500,000	Inc. £ 500,000
Other do.	£33,100,000	Dec. £ 2,900,000
Other Securities	£33,600,000	Inc. £ 400,000
Notes and Gold	£31,300,000	Inc. £ 800,000

The Bank's reserve is 45 per cent. of the liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 6th March 1902 :—

Cotton	7,134	Bales.
Wheat	1,735	Cwts.
Linseed	7,614	"
Rapeseed	3,469	"
Gingelyseed	5,041	"
Poppyseed	165	"
Groundnuts	233	"
Castorseed	7,531	"
Rice	14,192	"
Myrabolams	6,175	"
Cottonseed	4,244	"

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

During the past week business has been very dull, both in exports and imports. The rise in cotton in Liverpool and New York has come as a surprise to most people engaged in the trade, and is attributed locally to the working of a powerful bull syndicate in America, which has succeeded in raising prices notwithstanding the large stocks in hand. The higher values now ruling in Americans have not caused any increase in the demand for Surats from Europe, and the general complaint in Bombay is the inability of the trade to place orders at home. Prices here have increased slightly. Holders are unwilling to accept offers received from the other side, in face of the falling off in receipts in our up-country markets as the stronger advices from America, and there is a general feeling that later in the season Europe must come in to purchase Surats, to make up for the heavy deficiency in our shipments during the past few months. In the meantime there has been a little buying by shippers for immediate shipment against previous sales for Europe and Japan, and the local mills are daily in the market on a small scale. The heavy consignments to Japan are reducing the inquiry from that quarter for Oomras and Bengals, but transactions for Broach and Dharwars have been reported on a fair scale and latest advices report a decline in the price for spot lots owing to accumulation of stocks. The position still remains very unsettled, and the heavy stocks of cotton at Colaba continue to weigh upon our market. In the seeds market there has been a fair inquiry for Linseed, both for ready and forward delivery. Prices have increased and the tone of the market has been firm throughout the week. Rapeseed has remained steady during the week, but there has not been a large business passing. In Poppyseed business has been on a moderate scale, as local prices are too high compared with Euro e. Castorseed has remained steady with a little enquiry for local consumption, but not much for export. In Groundnuts the market has been firm with a fair business passing, and sellers holding off at the close. Gingellys ed is irregular and the export season is now drawing to an end. Advices of the growing crops of seeds and wheat cannot be considered favourable. In the Punjab the absence of rain throughout the cold season has caused a heavy falling off in the available supplies for export. In the North-West Provinces, though rain has been scarce, advices are not so bad as from the Punjab. In Rajputana, Guzerat and Kathiawar famine conditions are prevalent, and any crops that have been raised in face of the adverse season are destroyed by the severe plague of rats in those districts. In the Northern Deccan and throughout the Central Provinces rats have also appeared in myriads and have done immense damage to the growing crops. Under these circumstances the outlook for Bombay for the remainder of our busy season cannot be viewed with optimism.

The freight market has been quiet but steady during the week under report. Owners remain very firm in their ideas and refuse to accept the low rates offered in Bombay, and are fixing their steamers away to other ports. It is currently reported that tonnage is required against forward engagements for shipment during the second half of March. In the meantime business has been done to some extent at about 13s. 9d. to 14s. for March to May open ports Hamburg 6d. extra.

The money market has remained very steady throughout the week and there has been no change in any of the Presidency Banks rates. Gold has been received from Australia since last mail left to the extent of about £160,000 in Bombay and £65,000 in Calcutta, and telegraphic transfers have been allotted by the Indian Council for 7 lakhs to Calcutta at 17/20 lakhs in Bombay and 24/10 lakhs to Madras. There are signs that the heavy allotments of Council Bills and other monetary arrangements made by the Banks for financing the export trade of India are beginning to suffice, and we may see a falling off in this respect shortly. The total applications for Council Bills on Wendesday last amounted to 370 lakhs for the 80 lakhs to be tendered for and the tenders received 26 per cent. against 5 per cent. in the previous week. The amount to be allotted next week remains unchanged at 80 lakhs. The rate for fixed deposits for two or three months remains about 7 per cent. per annum, but this is no longer the general rate as some of the Exchange Banks offer only 6 to 6 1-2 per cent. The demand from the Rice ports is still very considerable, but the enquiry from Bombay on this account is not so heavy as formerly.

The Bank of Bombay s'atement, dated the 1st March, shows the following changes in comparison with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits ...	Rs.	21,61,509 Decrease
Other Deposits	"	17,94,792 Increase
Credits Undrawn	"	3,30,531 Decrease
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	Rs.	1,49,393 Decrease
Other Authorized Securities ...	"	47,707 Increase
Credits on Securities	"	8,83,150 do.
Loans do. ...	"	2,83,678 Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased ...	"	3,31,579 do.
Balance with other Banks ...	"	35,957 do.
Cash	"	2,50,121 do.

The above figures show a falling off in the Trade Demand of 17·20 lakhs. The Bank of Bengal statement, dated the 4th March, shows a decline in Trade Demand of 12 1-2 lakhs. The cash at Head Office is 1 lakh up and at the Branches 4 lakhs up. The Government balances are 7 1-2 lakhs down, and the Banks' investments have declined Rs. 83,000.

The Exchange market has been somewhat irregular, and the main feature is the continued scarcity of mercantile bills both for ready and forward delivery. On Monday the easier tone apparent when last mail left was still present and Bank T. T. and Demand were offered at 1s. 4 1-16d. with 3 months sight credits quoted 1s. 4 1-4d. for the outgoing mail. On Tuesday Bank Demand was available in some quarters at 1s. 4 3-32d. On Wednesday this rate became general and the buying rate was quoted 1s. 4 9-32d. Just before the close Bank T. T. at 1s. 4 3-32d. and Bank Demand at 1s. 4 1-8d. was placed to a small extent. On Thursday mercantile bills were again quoted at 1s. 4 1-4d. for the mail and soon after the opening most Banks declined to sell Demand at 1s. 4 3-32 though the rate was available in some quarters all day. To-day the market is quiet at yesterday's rates, and Banks are not keen sellers for ready or forward. Resales of Bank T. T. were made during the week at 1s. 4 3-32d. and private Demand was purchased by Banks at 1s. 4 1-8d. for this week's mail and at 1s. 4 3-32d. for delivery next week. For forward delivery the market is quiet. Three months sight credits have been placed at 1s. 4 7-32d. for two mails ahead, at 1s. 4 3-16d. for early April and at 1s. 4 5-32d. from the middle of May, while Bank T. T. is quoted 1s. 4 1-32d. to 2-2nd March, 1s. 4d. to 15th April, 1s. 3 31-32 15th April to 15th May, 1s. 3 15-16d. May-June and 1s. 3 29-32d. July-August, with an occasional slight concession available as regards dates of delivery against the purchase by Banks of forward bills. Business generally has been on a reduced scale both for buying and selling, and the margins, as will be seen from the above figures, have come almost to the vanishing point. The slight reduction in the London discount rates, as advised by Reuter during the week, is, however, in the Banks' favor.

The Rupee Paper market has been dull and inactive since the settlement of Monday last. On that day a large business was put through and the rate for buddies again advanced to 8 annas. There was some difficulty experienced in financing the large surplus which has been attracted to Bombay by the big dealings of some of our local operators, and in the present state of the money market, when funds are urgently needed for trade purposes, a look up of these funds in rupee paper is very inconvenient, and speculators are naturally called upon to pay heavily for such loans. The settlement was finally completed and business has since been very much restricted. The bazaar generally are unwilling to operate in view of the possibility of a new loan in the approaching budget, and in the absence of buyers the bears are unable to make fresh sales, while the bulls on the other hand have already a fairly large stock carried over from last settlement. Our market has received no support from Calcutta during the week, and fresh operations are for the present in abeyance.

In Imports the Piece Goods market continues dull, but prices are steady. In Greys there is some enquiry for standard qualities in 28", but for other classes of Greys there is very little demand. For Whites there is absolutely no demand from upcountry, and deliveries are very slow. No ready sales are reported to have been made either in the bazar or by firms. Forward enquiry is quite at a standstill. Tightness of money is the principal cause of the present condition of our market, and when money is easier, in two or three weeks, as it is expected to be, we might look forward to some improvement in the Bazar.

In metals the local demand for Copper and Yellow metal is steady, but as Reuter quoted £1-10 lower for copper this week, the dealers are again disinclined to enter into forward engagements, and have reduced their retail rates by about 8 annas per cwt. At the end of last week 200 bundles of Yellow metal ready were placed at £67, but no further business has since been reported. In iron the market continues steady and some small transactions in G. C. sheets and steel sheets have been booked at slightly under last week's quotations. Spelter is steady and pig lead dull with little doing.

The local yarn market has been dull during the week under review, chiefly owing to the uncertainty regarding the future of China exchanges. Prices nominally have dropped about 1-16th per lb., but the enquiry is extremely limited, and the mills, on the other hand, in view of the rise in cotton, are very unwilling to operate at any reduction in rates.

The Mail of the 21st February, which arrived here this morning, brings silver to Bombay £2,40,000 and gold £50,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	25·90.
Bombay	"	22·70
Madras	"	10·80=59·40 lakhs.

The Mail of the 28th February, due in Bombay about the 14th March, brings silver to Bombay £1,00,000 and gold £60,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	29·80
Bombay	"	14·80
Madras	"	7·30=51·90 lakhs.

The Mail of the 7th March due in Bombay about the 21st March brings silver to Bombay £1,00,000 and gold to Bombay £60,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	18·70
Bombay	"	7·00
Madras	"	11·50

SHARES.

The market has been steady during the week under report. In Bank shares Bank of Bombay have advanced to 1,230 at which rate they have changed hands, while commercials are quiet at 48. In Mill shares, Manekji Petits have ruled at and about 1,610 during the whole week without many fluctuations. Central Indias have changed hands at 1,495 and Swadeshis at 580. Davids are steady and in demands at 260, Currimbhais at 555 and stand at 195. Morarjee and Sholapore are unchanged at 1,360 and 1,640. Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Cos'. Mill Shares are all steady at previous quotations. In miscellaneous list Kemp's and Treasurers are quiet at 290 and 750. Port Cannings have changed hands at 435. In Peers shares Indians and Mofussils are steady at 152 1-2 and 410 and New Brars quiet at 535. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley are quiet at 410 and Ahmedabad Prantej at 555 x D.

Closing quotations.

	Last week.	This week.	Up.	Down.
EXCHANGE—Tone steady.				
Bank T. T.	1-1 1/16	1-1 1/16	unchanged.	
Bank Demand	1-1 3/32	1 1/16	....	1/32
Credit Bills 3 months sight D A	1-1 9/32	1 1/4	....	1/32
Credit Bills 6 months sight D A	1-1 13/32	1 3/8	....	1/32
French Francs 3 months sight D A	171	170 3/4	....	1/4
Marks 3 months sight D A	1/9	133 3/4	....	1/4
Hongkong 30 days sight D A	134 1/2	133	....	1 1/2
Shanghai 30 days sight D A	133 1/2	132	....	1 1/2
Japan 30 days sight D A	148 1/2	149	1/2	....
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3½ per cent tone quiet.				annas.
Cash	96·5	96·3	....	2
1st Settlement	96·10	96·9	....	1
BANK RATE—				
Bank of England since 6th February	3 p. c.	3 p. c.	unchanged.	
Bank of Bombay since 13th February	8 p. c.	8 p. c.	unchanged.	
Bank of Bengal since 12th February	8 p. c.	8 p. c.	unchanged.	
Bank of Madras since 7th February	8 p. c.	8 p. c.	unchanged.	
SEEDS—				
Linseed—Tone firmt.				
Ready	9·4	9·9	....	5
Forward April-May	9·5	9·8	....	3
Rapeseed—Tone firm.				
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6·8	6·9	....	1
Brown Cawnpore, Forward April-May	6·8 to 9	6·9 to 10	....	1
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready				
Yellow Cawnpore, Forward April-May	7·3 to 1	7·4 to 5	....	1
Yellow Gujerat, Ready				
Yellow Gujerat, Forward April-May	7·12	7·14	....	2
Poppyseed—Tone firm.				
Ready				
Forward April-May	8·12	8·13	....	1
Castorseed—Tone steady.				
Ready	29·12	29·8	4	....
Forward April-May	31·0	31·0	unchanged.	
Groundnuts—Tone firm.				
Ready	41·0	42·0	....	R 1/0
Gingellyseed—Tone steady.				
15 per cent mixed Ready	46	46·0	unchanged.	

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Closed. Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	159	153	25th March
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	170	164	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	170	164	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	184	178	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	174	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam (M.-G.)	188	182	do.
Julgaum (M. G.)	...	176	do.
Oomra good staple	195	189	do.
Akola M.-G.	187	181	do.
Khamgaum do.			
Karanja do.			
Broach (M. G.)	209	... 206	do.
Bhownuggur (H. G.) ...	...	... 185	25th May
Dholleea (H. G.)	...	...	do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	... 198	do.
Western	...	... 186	do.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	25,574
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 26th Feb.	1,349,543
Shipments for the week, to Europe	17,971
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	9,387
	27,358
Shipments from 1st October to 26th Feb. : —	
Europe	138,602
Japan	306,737
China	67,953
Coast Ports	3,921
Total	518,963
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	5,9 7
China, Japan and Coast Ports	22,833
Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds :—	
Cotton	76,914 bales.
Wheat	27,395 cwts.
Linseed	92,088 "
Rapeseed	59,198 "
Gingellyseed	45,247 "
Poppyseed	1,012 "
Groundnuts	7,764 "
Castorseed	40,829 "
Rice	201,554 "
Myrabolams	43,065 "
Cottonseed	54,024 "

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th March, 1902.

1. The Inter-Corps Competition for all Volunteer Artillery Corps in India will take place to-day (Saturday), from Colaba North.

Fall in at the Carpt Club, at 3-45 p.m. sharp. Members, who cannot meet at the Club, will proceed to Colaba.

Dress—Full order without arms, putties not to be worn.

2. All Members are requested to attend the following Matches of the 6th Co. Garoine Association will be shot for on the 8th and 10th instant

Match I—200 and 500 yards.
Match II—200 and 500 yards.
Match III—Celerity and Precision.
Match IV—Ladies Nomination—Range 400 yards.

Rules, &c., will be issued on application to the Fort Headquarters.

3. Members, who have any conveyance tickets in their possession, are requested to forward them at once to the Fort Head quarters for paymaste.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY RACES,

11TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8.
TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

	P. M.
1st Race—Country Bred Plate	3 15
2nd Race—The Novice Stakes	3 45
3rd Race—The Spring Stakes	4 10
4th Race—The Light House Plate.....	4 40
5th Race—The Arcot Stakes	5 5
6th Race—The Mahalum Plate	5 35
7th Race—The Big Pony Plate	6 0

By kind permission of Officer Commanding and the Officers, 21st Bombay in entry, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train leaves :—

	Local Time.
Colaba	2-45 p.m.
Church Gate	3-05 p.m.
Grant Road	3-20 p.m.
Arrives at Mahalumi	3 p.m.

N.B.—The Special Train now runs 10 minutes later than before.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Spring Stakes—Amerosa.
The Arab Plate—Hyderi, Mahkoom, Narunjee and Zeeraff.
Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 10.
The Big Pony Plate—Alma.
The Light House Plate—Special and Hermit.
The Novice Stakes—Hermit and Silver Heel.

CRONIGRAY,
Secretary, W. T. & T. C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Re 1 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

D'MONTE—March 7, at "Summit View," Bandora Hill Bombay, the wife of Dr. D. A. D'Monte, of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DUCAT—February 12, at 1 Mayfield Gardens, Edinburgh, the wife of Capt C Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, Political Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BUZZARD—JACKSON—February 11, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, Capt C N Buzzard, R A, son of T Buzzard, Esq, M D, F R C P, to Isabel May D'Aguilar, daughter of Major-Gen G D'A Jackson (late Bengal Cavl, and stepdaughter of the late Major-Genl D Limond, C B, R E.

GRANT—CAMERON—February 11, at St Columba's Church Nairn, Major F C Grant, Central India Horse, to Annie Mellonet, daughter of the late Major-Genl W B Gardner, R A, and widow of the late D Cameron.

DEATHS.

CHAMBERLAIN—February 18, at his residence, Lordswood Field-Marshal Sir N B Chamberlain, G C B, G C S I, (third son of the first Sir H Chamberlain, Bart), aged 82.

COLLINGWOOD—February 15, at Croydon Road, Anerley, F F (Frank) Collingwood, late of the Bengal Pilot Service, aged 69.

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FOR FEVER, AGUE AND GENERAL DEBILITY,
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Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.

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CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 8 m. High water, 10-5 m., 10-47 n. Low water, 4-10 m., 4-34 n.
Bombay Gymkana Races.
H. E. Lady Northcote's Fancy Fete, Oval.
Harinston's Circus.
Novelty Theatre: The London Gaiety Company.
Banks closed: Hindu holiday.
Bombay Rifle Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets 6h. 7m. High water, 10-50m., 11-19n. Low water, 4-43m., 4-43n.
Bombay Hunt, Jaokal Club.

THEFT AT THE FANCY FETE.—Mr. B. Stearn has reported to the Police the theft of a gold watch of the value of Rs. 125, from off his table at the Fancy Fete.

BANDRA BACHELORS UNION.—A special meeting of the Union will be held to-morrow (Sundays) at 11 a.m. at the Union's premises. All active members have been requested to be present.

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.—A correspondent writes that plague is very bad in the village of Chuim in Bandora, and he asks if nothing can be done by the authorities for the health of the village.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, B. A., LL. B., Vice President, Bombay Branch Theosophical Society, in English at the Bhavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, to morrow (Sunday) at 7p.m. Subject:—The Theosophical Society, Its Aims and Objects.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—To-morrow evening Divine Service will be conducted in the United Free Church, Waudby Road, by the Rev. Mr. Brown Douglas of Newton-Stewart. Mr. Brown Douglas and the Rev. J. Reid of Bhandup have been for the last two or three months in India as delegates from their church visiting its work and missions in this land.

BURGLARY AT FANASWADY.—Dinanath Vithalrao who resides at Fanaswady, locked up his house about fifteen days ago, owing to the prevalence of plague in the locality and went to live at Chowpatty. On returning home on Thursday morning, he found his place had been broken into and property valued at Rs. 403 carried away from boxes and cupboards.

RECEPTION TO THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.—The Hon. Mr. Raleigh and the members of the University Commission were entertained yesterday at an afternoon party given in their honour by Mr. and Mrs. J. Tata at their mansion, Wandby Road, Esplanade. There was a large attendance of European and native ladies and gentlemen; and the party proved a very enjoyable one.

DEPARTURE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.—The Honourable Mr. Raleigh, President of the University Commission, will leave Bombay for Ahmedabad to-day by the mail train. Thence he will proceed to Calcutta on the 10th instant by the Nagpore Mail. The Jubbulpoor Mail will carry the members of the Commission on to Calcutta to-day. The other three will start for Calcutta to-morrow by the Nagpore Mail.

USING FALSE COINS.—At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, the Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Mr. Sanny Brewin charged Koondensing Tolaram, a private, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, with uttering and altering His Majesty's coins. Mr. Brewin said that Captain Edwards testified to his good character during his three years' service, and that was his very first offence. The Magistrate having regard to this, sentenced him to 3 months rigorous imprisonment.

HANGED HIMSELF.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Morgue, regarding the death of Bhiwa Narayen, aged sixty years. The deceased was a mill-hand, but for the last four months, he did no work and was maintained by his son Govind, with whom he lived in Government House Road, Parel. He was said to be a habitual druukard. On Thursday morning Rungoo went to work, leaving his father alone in the house. When he returned in the evening, he found the deceased hanging by a rope suspended from the trellis-work above the door of the inner room. There was a wooden box lying near the feet, which were about a foot above the surface of the floor. He was dead. The deceased frequently said that he was tired of life. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ALLEGED EXTORTION AND ROBBERY.—At the Esplanade Police Mr. T. J. Strangman, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. G. Bannison, Chief Constable of the G. I. P. Ry. Police, charged Khandoo Sakharam, No 455, G. I. P. Ry. Police, and Deshshanker, ex-foreman G. I. P. Ry. compositors, with robbery, extortion of property belonging to one Ramkisan Amoadias, and abetting each other. Mr. Wellsker, pleader, defended the 2nd accused. The fact of the case have been already reported. Mr. Magistrate, after hearing further evidence, found that the 2nd had not been proved against the accused, and paying regard to the conflicting statements made by the complainant in the court and in the petition, though both the complainant and the nephew were educated men, he could not convict the accused. Both the accused were discharged.

THE CRITICS OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Times":—Mr. Digby is well versed in the arts of the sophist. Instead of replying to my arguments he tries to escape by saying that as "the controversialists are not agreed on the premisses, more controversy becomes worthless," the essential point of this, in a volume of 700 pages Mr. Digby has set himself to prove that the income of India is diminishing, and he professes to have demonstrated that, mainly owing to excessive land assessments and the drain of produce, India has become poorer and poorer in the last 50 years.

Mr. Digby, then, has made certain assertions, and the burden of proof rests with him. In my article I have met him fairly. I have shown that the actual land assessments are far lower than those which Mr. Digby has put forward, and I have also shown that "the drain" is amply compensated by the direct and indirect gains that accrue to India therefrom. These

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BROADCLOTHS	SOCKS
PUTTIES	JERSEYS
PUMDAH	CARDIGANS
BERLIN WOOLS	BALACLAVAS
KNITTING YARNS	SWEATERS
LOMS	GLOVES

ETC. ETC.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

NEW GOODS

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

LADIES' SUN HELMETS,

PRETTY SHAPES.

PRESENTATION WALKING STICKS.

REAL SILVER MOUNTS,

Rs. 2-8 to 10-8.

GENT'S STRAW BOATERS,

FIRM BRIMS,

from Rs. 3-8.

NEW SIMLA "PUTTOO" HATS,

WIDE BRIM SOFT TWEED,

Rs. 6-8.

SILK LINED, OUR OWN MAKE.

NEW CURZON SUN HELMETS,

COVERED GREY FELT,

Rs. 11-8.

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HINKS' LAMPS,

M. BRESLAUER & Co.

HAVE been APPOINTED AGENTS for the SALE of these well-known LAMPS, and have just received a splendid assortment, consisting of STANDARD, TABLE and BRACKET LAMPS, in Brass, Copper and Hammered Iron.

These Lamps must not be confounded with those generally sold in Bombay, under the name of HINKS' LAMPS, where, perhaps, a small part bears the name "Hinks," while the other portions consist simply of some cheap foreign stuff, thus making it appear that the whole article is manufactured by Messrs. HINKS & SONS.

Our Prices for the genuine Lamp compare most favourably with those sold in the Bazaar for so-called HINK'S LAMPS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Brosdgarth, 2,078 tons, Captain J Rowell, sailed yesterday, for Cuddalore, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ichons, 3,383 tons, Captain J Stone, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Nord, 1,495 tons, Captain S Zlokovich, will sail to-day, for Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain T Johnston, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber and rice.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 7th February, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia Steamer, 993 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Jeddah, 19th February, with a general cargo and eight deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced light to moderate east-north-east winds and fine weather.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dvarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H V Kettlewell, Mrs Jones, Mrs Blair, Rev and Mrs Knowles, Major and Mrs Yate and infant, 2 natives and 80 decks.

THE steamer Kt Bachelor, 4,031 tons, Captain W W Pain, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 24th February, with a cargo of coal. The Captain reports that the vessel stranded in the Hooghly for one hour. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 7.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Highflyer	5600	Brock	Repairing		Royal Navy
H M S Assaye		Lambert			Torpedo G'boat
H M S Plassey					Torpedo G'boat
H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia					Turret-ship
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
R I M S Hardinge		Baugh			R I M
Johunga		Hutchinson			M M & Co
Kangra	1478	Sharpe			M M & Co
Chiandel	2783	Vibert	China		P & O Co
Nevasa	1916	Cruese	Zanzibar		M M & Co
Idar	2595	Miller			M M & Co
Pekin	2522	Fox			P & O S N Co
Mozaffari	1357	Baker	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Queensland	2475	Gray			M M & Co
Indra	3223	Scaron			T M & Co
Java	920	McDiarmid			M M & Co
Parramatta	2944	Cook			P & O Co
Veluta	2503	Carter			W & A G & Co
Persia	4193	Wheler	London		S-3 P & O Co
Egypt	4178	Langbourne			P & O Co
Nurani	2870	Sandilands			T M & Co
K Batchelor	1097	Pain			T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
	Kilbride	2385	Smith	Japan		19-3 F M & Co
C	Fultala	2692	Jonson			M M & Co
D	Hoseinee	991	Hughes			B & P S N Co
M	Noricoping	563		Melbourne		3-3 O & O Kell
N	Lowenburg	3655	Preitfor	Hamburg		15-3 Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Karachi		3-3 Shp'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Ara	2330	Read	Marseilles	13 3	W & A G & Co
3	W Bridge	2291	Chivers	London	19-3	W & A G & Co
4	Bermida	1499	Balsito	Hongkong	17-3	do
5	Itria	3383	Houstoun	Kobe	19 3	M M & Co
6	Bengal	3529	Valentine	China	12-3	P & O Co
7	Nord	1495	Rudrich	Trieste	3-3	A L S N Co
9	Milwaukee	4782	Lander	Antwerp	12-3	K N & Co
16	Tenby	2558	Camp oell	Hamburg	13-3	K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Terrier	1093	Kampjard	Singapore	11-3 R S & Co

ARRIVALS

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Fultala s	Johnston	Moulmein, Feb 23
7	Kt Batchelor s	Pain	Calcutta, Feb 24
	Nurani s	Sandilands	Calcutta, Feb 7
	Hoseinee s	Hughes	Jeddah, Feb 19
	Egypt s	Langborne	London, Feb 11

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Broadgarth s	Rowell	Beddaloro
	Ichona s	Stone	Calcutta

THE steamer Nord, Captain Zlokovich, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Trieste via Karachi.

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Volute, for Genoa and Marseilles.

" R Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.

" Kilbride, for Japan.

" Nurani, for Rangoon

" Java, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

		Vessels.	Arrived from
Feb.	27	Florida	Calcutta
Mar.	2	Clan Cumpbell	Coast
	2	Tarbet	Bloom
	3	Vortigern	Calcutta
	4	Parana	Negapatam
	5	Zamania	Singapore
	5	Nerbudda	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—1,9 1 cwts myrabollams, Bhagwandis Visram and Co; 7 bales wool, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 29 bales wool and 60 bales goat hairs, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1,500 cwts myrabollams Khjee Gomersay, 300 bales cotton fly, Prayjee Heerjee and Co; 500 cwt mussoor dhall, N Futtenally and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Westminister Bridge s—151 bales hemp, P Bhimjee, 45 cwt wild mace M Mahomed and Co; 30 cwt deer horns, 5 cwt peacock feathers, Hassan Allee Mahomed; 1,607 cwt myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee; 5 bales hides, Tyabjee and Co; 11 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 120 cwt myrabolams, J A Begg e and Co.

Persia s—16 cwt ivory P A Dosal; 2 cwt ivory N Gopaldas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 1,971 cwt linseed and 1,991 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 10,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwt rapeseed Ritchie Stewart and Co; 45 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, Khjee Gomersay;

Milwaukee s—1,000 cwt linseed, 400 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers

FOR HAMBURG.

Tenby s—100 bales hemp, Riddle Reeve and Co; 150 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 225 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 157 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Boaher.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—120 bales cotton and 6,191 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,039 cwt rapeseed and 4,335 cwt toolseed, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 1,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 800 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Volute s—100 bales cotton, The Bom ay Company.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Arabia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Itria s—300 bales cotton, Seth and Co.

Kilbride s—200 bales cotton Forbes, Forbes and Co; 200 bales cotton, Fleming Shaw and Co; 600 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 915 bales cotton, Shingtal Co; 1,133 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,795 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, The N w Mo ussil Co; 300 bales cotton, Fleming Shaw and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kirkbrid s—3000 bales cotton, Shingtie Company.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kilbrido s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bermida s—200 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 1,310 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, Talati and Co; 175 bales twist, Curreejee Bomanjee and Co; 56 set hirs sl, 1 cwt bhyabal, D Sorjee.

Pekin s—312 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 120 cwt olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ringal s—100 bales cotton, Frazi ni Sons and Co.

Pekin s—100 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 250 bales twist, Sorabjee Nowrojee and Co; 110 bales twist, A E J Abrahim.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th March, 1902.

1. There will be a Commandant's Parade at Santa Cruz, to-day (Saturday), the 8th instant, at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki Putties, Leather Chin Straps and Helmet Buttons will be worn.

Trains leave Church Gate Station at 3-5 and 5-5 p.m. (Bombay time) and return from Santa Cruz at 5-47, 8-35 and 9 50 p.m. (Bombay time). The Railway authorities have reserved accommodation on the 3-5 and 5-5 p.m. Down, and 5-50 p.m. Up trains, and Volunteers are requested to travel by these trains only if possible.

Dinner will be provided at the Camp about 7-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) for Members of A, B, C, D, E, F and G Companies, who attend the parade, provided that they notify their intention to stop to dinner to the Officers Commanding their Companies.

2. Every Member can, on application to Head-quarters, obtain a Schedule of Instruction to be carried out at the Camp and also general information regarding the Camp.

3. The Officer Commanding A Company requests that all Members of the Company will attend Camp from evening of 15th to morning of 23rd instant.

4. The Officer Commanding G Company requests that all members of the Company will attend the Camp from the 8th to 15th March, both day inclusive.

By Order,

P. H. ROGERS, Major,

Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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4 THE WEEK.
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6 Bombay Extra Races—The Junior Football Tournament—Bombay Rifle Club—Bengal Lawn Tennis—Presidency Plague Returns—Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
7-8 Bombay Port Trust—Ode to Ping Pong—Alleged Extortion and Robbery—Bhownagar News—LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE.
9 Sangor Notes—Bombay Services.
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11-12-13-14 The Universities Commission.
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16 The Trouble in the Sharani Country—Lord Northcote at the Grant Medical College—Indian Crop Prospects—Investiture Ceremony at Kolhapur.
17 Naval Manœuvres at Bombay—The Anglo-Indian Community. Arrival of H. I. M. S. Hardinge—Ahmedabad-Dhoika Railway—The Famine—Municipal Standing Committee—A Pleader's Professional Conduct.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: Women's Rights in India—India for the Boers.
19 LEADING ARTICLE: The Health of the Army—Anti-Plague Vaccine.
20 LEADING ARTICLES: "Cramming" as a Vice—The Railway Conference—Snake Poison.
21 LEADING ARTICLE: The American Invasion—Buddhists and a Beard.
22 LEADING ARTICLES: Improvement of the Perim Lights—The Neighbouring Provinces—Industrial Exhibition in Japan.
23 Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society—Notes from Goa—A Dishonest Servant—Cashier—High Schools—Athletic Association—The Hon. Mr. Justice Kirtiker.
24 Bombay Corporation—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
25 The Alleged Swell: Forgery—Bombay Improvement Trust—Murder of an Infant.
26 Shipping Intelligence—Arrival of the Overland Mails of 11th February—Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
27-28 Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bank and Stock Exchange.

ECONOMY

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1902.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

COUNT VON BULOW, the German Chancellor, whose Tariff Bill is now before the German Parliament, and whose speech against Mr. Chamberlain evoked such an outburst of popular enthusiasm in England in favour of the Minister for the Colonies, is the subject of an article in the "Pall Mall Magazine" by Ph. Goldschmied. Count von Bulow is described in his many aspects as Chancellor, as a politician, as a man, as a speaker, and is contrasted with his great predecessor, Bismarck. That he has many sides to his character, is easily proved, and that tact and charm of manner and the gift of self-effacement at the right moment have tempered his stronger traits and enabled the Count to walk circumspectly in the service of his vehement and imperious master is equally certain. He has travelled much in Europe and resided for years in the centres of art and diplomacy with profit to himself and credit to his country. Though born in Mecklenburg which M. Ph. Goldschmied tells us is the "land of incarnate Junkerdom" he is not a Junker. He takes a broader view of life and of politics than is ever entertained by that excellent but limited class of his fellow-countrymen. He has a love, carefully cultivated, for art, science and literature, and yet whether intentionally or accidentally Count von Bulow, who has little in common with the Fangermans, conciliated them by his speech against Mr. Chamberlain. Had he known the furore he would thus cause in England, it is hardly likely that he would have sought for a cheap popularity among the German Anglophobes. He speaks with ease, revels in the applause of his appreciative hearers, and is often carried away, according to this writer, on the wave of the popularity he seeks, to utter common places that sound well, but that he knows to be hollow though they serve his end at the moment. He is a cultivated, well read man, and quotes with equal ease Italian, French or English poets or statesmen as his national poet Goethe. He has a sense of humour, which enables him to take as well as give in debate. Unlike Bismarck, who grew furious when attacked in the Reichstag, von Bulow in like case, laughs, or indulges in elegant banter. He did not bring all his eloquence to bear in introducing the Tariff Bill, though it needed all the support its initiators could give, but in speaking on the Triple Alliance he rose to the occasion, and his utterances were as distinct and as statesman like as the most rhetorical of Bismarck's speeches. In the Reichstag, he commands a majority, though a small one, not powerful enough to banish all fear of opposition or carry out his own ideas. He has the skill to compromise where he is not sure of the issue of a fight. His bid for the support of the Agrarian party may result in estranging other sections. There will then arise a nice question of domestic policy, but the probability is that the diplomatist Chancellor will find a way out of the difficulty in a wise reserve.

It is in his foreign policy that the Count may come into friction with other Powers. He has already betrayed a hereditary leaning towards Russia, for his father was a great friend of that country, and, according to this critic, the son is a firm believer in the wisdom of maintaining good relations between Germany and Russia. In discussing such matters he seems to be "a warm friend of England," but in Germany he is not considered to be an Anglophile. He realises, however, that as the world is now divided, the good will of England is a necessary adjunct to success in various parts of the globe. In spite of the text of his speech on the Triple Alliance, he declares that he strives for the maintenance of that alliance "and of the existing good relations between Germany and the other Great Powers." Count von Bulow is an admirer, but not a blind worshipper of Bismarck, for he recognised that statesman's weak points. If there be seldom necessity or opportunity for drastic measures such as the man of blood and iron rejoiced and carried through relentlessly, von Bulow has shown that he does not shrink from uncompromising action in a crisis as in his unhesitating occupation of Kiao-chau. In considering any measure of the present Chancellor's, we must not forget that the Emperor William has his say, and is not a mere royal figurehead. It would be difficult to define what the Imperial brain and will have dictated or how much Count von Bulow is responsible for. Certain it is that he knows when to leave the bridge to his master, and yet to keep his hand on the helm. There is fortunately a considerable sympathy between the Emperor and his Chancellor, they both appreciate art and science, and this community of tastes must facilitate the work of Government in which both men are actively engaged.

The Count was trained in Rome in the diplomatic circle of Robert von Keudell, an ideal opportunity being thus afforded him for the due development of all the artistic gifts he undoubtedly possesses. From Rome he was posted to St. Petersburg, then to Vienna and later to Athens. Recalled to Berlin as Secretary to the Congress he left Athens with regret, but not without having imbibed all the spirit of the beauty of classic Greece. His next post was Paris, and there he remained for six years, going again to St. Petersburg as Councillor of Embassy. There he married the Countess Donhoff, whom he had met long before in Rome. Bucharest was then his home for a time, and later Rome, where his love of art helped to strengthen the political alliance between Italy and Germany, the notable men of Italy and the German visitors frequently meeting in the Countess von Bulow's salon. When the time came for leaving Rome, to take up at Berlin the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, not even his indomitable ambition could stifle the regret that overwhelmed him at leaving "the city he loved with all his soul, he felt, he observed, like Odysseus, for was he not deserting fortunate and peaceful shores to embark on a strong voyage across seas beset with reefs and shallows?" He had, nevertheless, always kept in touch with political and court life in Berlin. He had, as we say in India, laid a long dak, and laid it well, so that when he came to Berlin he was ready to arrange not alone Foreign Affairs, but was quite competent to take up the duties of Prince Hohenlohe. When the latter retired, von Bulow was appointed to the highest post in the State by the Emperor, and if his ambition is satisfied, no one knows better than he, that he must conciliate all parties if he desires to retain his position and save Germany from a crisis into which the agrarian section or the Socialists, or the War party might precipitate her at any moment.

LORD ROSEBERY'S CLEAN SLATE.

THERE is considerable force in the criticism of the Duke of Leeds, regarding Lord Rosebery's renunciation of Home Rule. After five years' political solicitude, says his grace, the ex-Premier has come to the conclusion that a Parliament in Dublin means an independent Parliament, and that the Irish Nationalists would not be content with less than separation. The Liberal Unionists said the same thing sixteen years ago, but Lord Rosebery finds his excuse for his present desire for a clean slate in the recent utterances of the Irish leaders. There is, however, no novelty in the expressed sentiments of the Nationalists to have produced such a change in Lord Rosebery's ideas. Behind all Irish agitation, there is, and always has been, the desire for independence, futile though it be, and the latest statements of Mr. Redmond only differ from previous expressions of hostility to England, because of the circumstances of the time. Irish Nationalists are to-day no more candid than they have always been, and when Lord Rosebery, as at Liverpool the other day, expresses astonishment at the declarations of Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon, regarding the ultimate aspirations of Nationalists, one wonders how much attention he has paid to the previous oratory of Irish patriots. But as the Duke of Leeds reminds us, there is more joy over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety nine just men, and tardy as Lord Rosebery's conversion has been, it is satisfactory that he has come to the parting of the ways and has decided that at any rate he will not take one of the courses before him. Apparently, however, it is difficult for him to decide whether he will take one of the other two directions that lie open, or simply sit down by the wayside and wait until he is carried along. At Liverpool he indicated that his sympathies are not with the Liberal Unionists. There are more questions dividing Lord Rosebery and also a large body of the British public from the Liberal Unionists than Home Rule. There are pressing problems of domestic legislation with which Liberal Unionists, with the exception of the Colonial Secretary, have manifested little sympathy. The British democracy to whom these questions are of vital importance, looking at Lord Rosebery's Municipal record, are hoping that he may take the lead in these matters. The receptions which his recent speeches have received show that there is a great following ready for his lordship the moment that he indicates the time has come to re-chalk the slate. At Liverpool he declared that the whole field of domestic legislation separates the Liberal Imperialist from the Liberal Unionist and here, it is evident, we have the line which Lord Rosebery intends to take. The dropping of Home Rule has made that course easier for him. It is unquestionable that the position given to Home Rule in the Liberal programme has blocked all real progress in social reform in England for the last twenty years, and it is intolerable that it should any longer stand in the way of legislation for the benefit of the masses. Newcastle and every other sort of Liberal programme have had to be sacrificed simply because of the Party's Home Rule pledges and the question is no nearer solution. In regard to Ireland herself Home Rule appears to be a doubtful boon and those who look really below the surface of Irish affairs are convinced that there are much more important matters upon which the attention of patriots requires to be centred. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in his reply to Lord Rosebery declared that he was wholly opposed to the doctrine of the clean slate. He was not prepared, he said, to erase from the tablets of his creed any principle or measure or proposal or ideal or aspiration of liberalism—a large phrase which appears to have little practical meaning. It is not Lord Rosebery's intention to erase any Liberal principle or ideal from his slate. They are not there and so cannot be erased any more than the principles of arithmatic can be erased. But with measures it is different; when one lesson is completed or one attempt to solve a problem fails, it is time to clean the slate and begin again, and that we take to be Lord Rosebery's meaning. There is a lot of work to be done, but it has been impeded by the delay in finding the solution for a particular problem. In regard to the Irish question he thinks it is time to try another method. He looks to the gradual enlargement of local Government and a reform in Castle administration. At the same time much of the work which the British Parliament now finds it impossible to get through must be delegated to local bodies in the three kingdoms in equal degree.

BOER DELEGATES IN AMERICA.

MESSRS. WOLMARANS AND WESSELS, two of the Boer delegates to Europe, are said to have had a fifteen minutes' interview with President Roosevelt and Mr. Secretary Hay, presumably in Washington, on Wednesday. The President is alleged to have stated that the United States could but would not interfere in connection with the War in South Africa—a reply which must be regarded as highly unsatisfactory. If they could, why do they not interfere, and if they could, where do they get their title from? America's refusal reminds us of little Tappertit's "I won't hurt you" to big Hugh. Anyhow, America is alive to the unwisdom of "trying it on." The disappointment of the delegates will be intense, for they had not counted on refusal. According to the Amsterdam correspondent of the "Daily Mail," the tour was decided upon on the 19th ultimo at a conference held under Mr. Kruger's presidency at the Villa Oranjelust at Utrecht. The delegates arranged to arrive at New York almost simultaneously with the arrival of Prince Henry, and undertook a tour of the principal towns in America in order to provoke a pro-Boer movement which would "oblige President Roosevelt to take action in the direction of intervention." Mr. Kruger expected a very favourable result. The Boers are said to have been encouraged by the statements of Mr. Bryan, and the recent motion in the Colorado Senate at Denver in favour of the Congress taking action. They also intended to exploit the diplomatic disclosures respecting what they term "Britain's duplicity at the time of the Spanish-American war," while they placed considerable hopes on Mr. Roosevelt's descent from Dutch origin. Dr. Kuyper, according to Reuter, is rather disillusioned as to the Boers and their methods. Being asked his opinion in Amsterdam of the Boer delegates' rejoinder to Lord Lansdowne's recent note, he remarked, "They are very simple people, but oh! so stupid."

THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

THE special cablegram to the "Pioneer," published in our issue of yesterday, giving the names of the players selected for the Australian team to England, will cause no surprise as far as the composition of the team is concerned. The selection of twelve of the thirteen players included in the team was regarded as a foregone conclusion by those lovers of the game who have followed their performances during the past Australian season, and against Maclaren's team. Seven of the team have been drawn from New South Wales, namely, M. A. Noble, V. Trumper, J. J. Kelly, Sid. Gregory, R. Duff, A. J. Hopkins, and W. Howell. Victoria is represented by Hugh Trumble, W. Armstrong, and J. Saunders, and South Australia by J. Darling, C. Hill, and E. Jones. Of these Darling, Hill, Jones, Kelly, Gregory, and Trumble have all paid several visits to England. Noble, Trumper and Howell have each been once to England, the only new men being Duff, Hopkins, Armstrong and Saunders. The first-named is a batsman and had an average of 83 in Inter-Colonial matches last season in one of which he scored a century. He has also made a century against Maclaren's team. Hopkins both bats and bowls well, and has met with considerable success in both departments against Maclaren's team. Armstrong has been selected for his batting, and had an average of over 40 in Inter-Colonial matches last season, in which he made two centuries. J. Saunders' inclusion in the team, will considerably strengthen the bowling already strong with such well known performers as Jones, Noble, Howell, and Trumble available. Saunders headed the bowling averages in Inter-Colonial matches last season with 29 wickets for 17 runs per wicket. It will be noticed that only thirteen players have been selected, but as there is no second wicket-keeper, another is certain to be included in the team before it sails, and the choice will most likely fall on C. H. Ross (Victoria).

NAVAL BOILERS.

IT is understood that a second report from the Admiralty Water-tube Boiler Committee is shortly to be published. What that report will be is not yet stated, but those, who profess to know, say that it will not view with favour the type of boiler whose troubles led to the formation of the Committee. It is, however, pointed out by Naval correspondents that at the time of the adoption of the Belleville boiler it was the only class of water-tube having large straight tubes of which anything in the way of extended experience was known, and as the Engineering Department of the Admiralty was compelled at the time to accept some sort of water-tube boiler, the selection of the Belleville type was the only course open to it. The first vessels to be fitted on an extensive scale with this class of boiler were quite successful, and it is also at present giving very good results in many classes of ships. The "Hyacinth-Minerva" trials simply demonstrated that a large amount of water was lost in the former ship, but, with this exception, the Belleville boilers of the "Hyacinth" have given more economical results than the cylindrical boilers of the "Minerva." Possibly the Committee is prepared to recommend some other type of boiler to take its place, but the value of other water-tube boilers has yet to be learnt by experience of their capabilities.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will unveil the Jubilee statue of the late Queen at Calcutta, on the 19th instant.

IT may not be necessary for the Viceroy's Legislative Council to meet on the 14th instant, as such small Bills as remain to be dealt with can readily be disposed of at the meetings on the 19th and 26th instant, the Budget days.

THE final estimates for the Budget will be framed this week, the Financial Statement being presented on the 19th instant.

MR. D. C. J. IBBETSON assumed office as Member for the Home Department at Calcutta on Wednesday afternoon under the usual salute.

MR. MERK has had an interview with the Mahsul Jirga at Jandola, and negotiations are proceeding for the surrender of the outlaws and the return of stolen cattle.

THERE appears to be now a fair probability of the capture of Ahmad Khan, the author of the recent outrage in the Sherani country, where no further disturbance has since taken place.

THE little State of Datia in Bundelkhand will be the scene of great festivities on Tuesday next, when the marriage of the Maharaja's son and heir-apparent, Raja Bahadur Singh, takes place.

SIR JOHN JARDINE, K.C.I.E., formerly Vice-Chancellor, of the University of Bombay, has been requested to represent that University at the opening of the new hall at Owen's College, Manchester.

GOOD progress is being made with the railway survey from Quetta to Nushki, and detailed estimates should be ready shortly. The line will pass through difficult country for a considerable part of the way.

MR. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR, the well-known traveller, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday evening from Calcutta, and is the guest of Mr. J. N. Tata at the Tata's mansion, Wandby Road. He leaves for England to-day.

THE Indian University Commission held their last sitting in Bombay yesterday. The witnesses examined were the Hon. Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, Dr. McDonald, the University Registrar, Dr. H. M. Masina, and Mr. D. D. Davar, Principal of the Bombay Law School. The members of the Commission leave Bombay to-night.

HIS HONOUR Sir Mackworth Young K. C. S. I., the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, accompanied by Lady Young, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Lahore by the Punjab mail. The arrival was private. On alighting at the Victoria Terminus, Sir Mackworth and Lady Young were met by an A. D. C. to Lord Northcote, with whom they drove to Government House, Malabar Point. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival of his Honor.

A WAR OFFICE telegram received in Lancaster on Monday (Feb 17) announced the death of Nursing-Sister Belina Bassie Hyland, stepdaughter of Councillor George Wright, Lancaster, which took place in Bloemfontein on February 14 from enteric fever. Nursing-Sister Hyland was had many friends in Bombay, was a Government nurse in the plague districts for 16 months and volunteered for service in South Africa after her return from India. She had been at the front for nearly two years and had latterly been doing duty in the concentration camps.

A BROMEDARY race between Biskra and Tugurta, Algeria, is being organised, the distance to be covered being 140 miles.

A VERY interesting painting of the King has been received for safe keeping at the Imperial Institute, and is now hanging in the South African Conference room. The painting, which is 8ft. 6in. by 5ft. 6

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE KLERKSDORP CONVOY ESCORT.

LONDON, MAR. 6.

Over one hundred more of the escort of the convoy captured near Klerksdorp have rejoined.

TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

FINANCIAL GRANT-IN-AID.

The Civil Service Estimates for 1902-1903 provide for a grant of £1,800,000 in aid of the revenues of the Transvaal and Orange Colony.

PRINCE HENRY IN CANADA.

Prince Henry of Prussia yesterday visited the Canadian side of Niagara, and was met midway by Major Maude, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Minto, and various civilities were exchanged.

The ceaseless receptions and attentions at the American towns passed through have quite tired out the Prince.

THE GERMAN FLEET IN THE EAST.

CRUISER AND TORPEDO DESTROYERS RECALLED.

The Emperor William has recalled from China the cruiser Kaiserin Augusta and two torpedo destroyers.

SIR J. WILLCOCKS' APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said it was decided to employ General Sir J. Willcocks in South Africa, pending his appointment to a command in India. A vacancy occurred earlier than was expected, and General Willcocks was, accordingly, ordered to India.

THE INCREASED COST OF THE ARMY.

INDIA'S SHARE OF THE BURDEN.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a further question, said that intimation as early as possible was conveyed to the Indian Government regarding the proposed increased cost of the army, and any representation regarding the same made through the Indian Council would be carefully considered.

The whole cost of the relief of the five garrisons on the tropics by Indian troops would be borne by the Imperial Exchequer.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

LONDON, MAR. 7

The Civil Service Estimates provide for a grant-in-aid for East Africa Protectorate which is increased by £151,000. This is partly counterbalanced by a reduction of £37,000 in the grant for Uganda

A further sum of £770,000 will be borrowed for purposes of the Uganda Railway Acts.

A STEAMER SUNK IN COLLISION.

The Houston liner Harmonides sank the Redstar liner Joceland bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia with 114 passengers and 80 crew on board in a fog off Anglesey on Wednesday night.

The Harmonides saved everyone, except one steerage passenger and a child.

GERMANY AND SHANTUNG.

In answer to enquiries regarding Shantung, Germany has assured the United States that she has no intention of excluding the citizens of other nations from any advantages to be enjoyed there by the Germans.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

The "Times" says it is understood that Earl Cadogan will be present at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet and it has reason to believe that Earl Cadogan, is not content to keep any longer in abeyance the powers of the Crimes Act for dealing with the aggressive and audacious advances of the united Irish League during the past three years.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Bombay Mails of the 22nd ultimo arrived a Brindisi to-day.

MARATHA EDUCATION SOCIETY MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, MARCH 7.

A meeting of the Maratha Education Society was held in honour of Colonel Ferris, Political Agent, and Mr. Pease, M. P., at the Victoria Maratha Students' Institution. Rao Saheb Jadhav read an interesting address, tracing the history of the movement, and giving information about the Marathas. Colonel Ferris, in reply, made an eloquent and sympathetic speech, and was followed by Mr. Pease, who, in an impressive address, dwelt on the importance of the moral and intellectual progress, also of the spread of technical education, and wound up by hoping that the Marathas will again attain to their former high position in a different, but still more glorious, career, suitable to these peaceful times. Both the gentlemen have honoured the Society by becoming its life members.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAR. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

Floria and Rubattino Co.'s s.s. Nilo, from Venice arrived at Suez on the 7th instant morning.

The Austrian Lloyd s.s. Imperatrix from Bombay arrived at Aden on the morning of the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Sarafs dull.

Good Bhownuggar 3 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols 94 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes 101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 64 1-2
Bar Silver 25 3-16

The sum about 100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £37,406,000, decrease £500,000, Public Deposits £18,800,000, increase £500,000. Other deposits £39,100,000, decrease £2,000,000. Other Securities £33,600,000, decrease £400,000. Notes and Gold £36,300,000, decrease £800,000. The Bank's reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Aden with the English mails and the followings passengers :—

Pierson Mr and Mrs
Vajen Mrs
Vajen Mr (Jr)
Lemcke Mr
Stevenson Mr W
Potts Mrs
Bose Babu
Warneford Master
Tyrer Mr J
Hepworth Miss
Powell Mr
Henwood Mrs
Plowden Mr C W E
Sen Mr
Lang Mr J
Wood Mr R
Herbert Renfand Mrs E P
Nicoll Mr
Fergusson Mrs
Brown Miss
Cabral Miss F
Mahn Mr and Mrs and 3 infants
Dundas Mr and Mrs C L
Infant and nurse
Hoey Miss
Reynolds Mr P
Carnegie Prince and Princess and infant
Spooner Mr E J
Willis Mr R
Head Mr Henry
Head Mr A
Thornhill Maj and Mrs J C
Thornhill Mr
Thornhill Miss and 2 childen
White Capt J F
Bradshaw W H
Nasim Mr Joseph
Andrews Mr C S
Barber Mr L G E
Farrington Mr and Mrs S H and child
Jervis Lt Col H P and Mrs
Curtis Miss
Mowra Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Gilbert Mr R
Mackay Mr J R F
Meehan Mr A
Hancock Mr A
Mathews Mr J E
Zuckschwert Mr
Maclean Lady
McKenzie Mr R G
Howkins Mr and Mrs P H and infant
Rogers Mr J E D
Dubbay Mr M F S
Carter Mr W L
Carter Mr W L
Carlon Miss
Munro Miss
George Ada Mr
Hart Robert
Lauder Mr Savage
Smyth Mr L F G
Peter Mr A
Sowle Mr and Mrs
Finn Mr and Mrs 3 children and infant
Flanagan Mr and Mrs
Flannery Miss, 2 children and infant
Bain Mr and Mrs W E and child
Stevenson Mr
Miss
Taylor Rev T E and infant
Cameron Miss
Cruickshank Lt H S J
Nash Mrs
Beauchamp Comdr
Williams Mr
Prange Mr
Herr, a Dr J H

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

The Viceroy, during the coming tour, holds a levee at Hyderabad on the 29th March, and thereafter visits the Ajunta caves, Agra, Delhi, Peshawar and Dehra Dun, arriving at Simla by the end of April or beginning of May.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Mr. Fraser is confirmed as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

POLICE CORRUPTION.

A COMPARISON.

The "Indian Daily News" compares police corruption in Calcutta to that in New York, and asks how and by what means Calcutta policemen attained to positions of great affluence, affluence which is represented by a private carriage, the ownership of a rare horse or two, and the capacity to bet on races in sums that, to the average citizen, are such as only rich men can afford.

THE SERVICES.

Major J. Manners-Smith has been granted one year's leave from the 18th April next.

The appointment of Mr. Wehlinger as acting Swedish Consul of Bombay, is officially recognised.

Mr. C. E. Wilson of the Education Department, officiates as Director of Records, vice Mr. Hill, proceeding on furlough.

Mr. Consens, Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Bombay, has been granted six months' leave from next May.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The 5th Dragoon Guards and the 9th Lancers are expected to leave South Africa for India on the 20th instant.

It is notified for information that No. 60 Company, R.G.A., expected in the transport "Tagus" from South Africa via Madras on Saturday will, on their arrival, be posted to Bombay, and be attached to the Colaba Depot until the departure of No. 34 Company, R.G.A., for England in the R.I.M.S. "Hardinge" sailing on the 15th instant. Strength—Three Officers and 114 N.-C. O.'s and men.

Colonel Richardson, Colonel-on-the-Staff, Sialkote, goes to Bolarum, to officiate in command of the Hyderabad Contingent.

Colonel Hepburn will officiate as Colonel-on-the-Staff, Royal Artillery, vice Brigadier-General Stopford, Madras Command.

The Government of India are bearing a half share of the bounties paid to British soldiers who have re-engaged for service in the Colonies; but it is believed the expenses incurred by furlough men proceeding to and from England will be borne by the Home Exchequer.

Experience in South Africa has shown the urgent necessity of supplying telescopes and binoculars to officers and the non-commissioned ranks in the field. The Government of India has intended providing these for British and Native Infantry, and Native Cavalry in the forthcoming Budget; but the matter has had to be postponed for another year.

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, on the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormesji and Dinshah, appeared for Mr. Jehangir Manekji Cursetji, in the suit filed by him against the Secretary of State for India for damages, and applied for the "de bene esse" examination of Sir Charles Olivant, Judicial Member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay, before his retirement from office. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, appeared on behalf of the Secretary of State, and objected to the application on the ground that it should have been made, according to the rules of the High Court, before a Judge sitting in Chambers.

Mr. Justice Russell: Why did you not make the application in Chambers?

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: The Judge in Chambers at present is the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, who had said he would not try the case as he had drawn up the plaint in the case.

Mr. Justice Russell: You are extremely anxious that I should try the case, but I must say that I would not like to have the case before me.

The Hon. Mr. Scott submitted that it was entirely a Chamber matter.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said his client was greatly prejudiced by an order made in Chambers for the examination of Sir Evan James. In that examination. Owing to objections taken by the Advocate-General, the plaintiff was greatly prejudiced and it was not unlikely that the same course would be adopted in the examination of Sir Charles Olivant. If an application was made in Chambers the order would be given to the Prothonotary to take evidence, and the same farce would be enacted as was done in the case of the examination of Sir Evan James. He submitted that it was necessary in the interest of justice that the hon. member should be examined before the Judge who would hear the case, so as to be able to decide the admissibility or otherwise of any questions or documents that might be put in the course of such examination. Under the circumstances he prayed that Sir Charles Olivant be directed by the Court to give his evidence.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments, refused the application with costs, and suggested that the parties might come to an understanding that suits should be heard by the Chief Justice or by two Judges of the Court.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, MARCH, 8.

Challenge Cup Race—Being the third and last race of the series for Yachts of any rig and size on the list of the R B Y C.—Y R A Time allowances for rating—Entrance fee Rs 15. 1st prize Rs 50 and 2nd prize Rs 25. Course No 17—21 miles. Start at 2 p.m.

Boat's Name.	Owners.
Turquois	Mr C A R Crommelin
Melody	M F B K Macbeth
Foresta	Mr G V Scovell

Handicap Race—For those Yachts on the R B Y C list that are not entered for the Challenge Cup Race—Entrance fee Rs 5. 1st prize Rs 60. 2nd prize Rs 30 and 3rd prize Rs 10—Course No 1 followed by Course No 13—9·0 miles. Start at 3 p.m.

Boat's Name.	Owners.
Mannikin	Officers, R A
Jean	Comdr R S Black R I M
Pixie	Mr E R Smetham
Nanita	Mr A M Monteath
Sayonara	Mr G T W Oliver
Janetta	Mr W W Petrie
	Officers, R E

Ship's Boats (Service rig) Race—Handicap for Man-o'-war and bona fide Ships Open boats of any size with service rig and under service conditions—Entrance fee Rs 5. 1st prize Rs 45, 2nd prize Rs 20 and 3rd prize Rs 10—Course No 3—8·8 miles. Start at 2·45 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
H M S Magpie's Cutter	28' L G H S Le-Touche, R I M
Do	27 Lt E C Carver
Do	25' Sub-Lt A H J Hamilton, R I M

Cruisers H'cap Race for 'Town Cup' (will be resulted this afternoon)—For Cruising Cabin Yachts of 8 tons (T M) and over on the R B Y C list, to race in cruising trim with all ordinary cruising fittings on board—Entrance fee Rs 10. 1st prize Town Cup—2nd prize Rs 75—Course No 17—21 miles. Start at 2·5 p.m.

Boat's Name.	Owners.
Stella	Col H W Boyd, I M S
Iona	Mr James P Chrystal

LAST DAY.

TUESDAY, 11TH MARCH 1902.

ROWING MATCHES.

I. Race for Jolly Boat.—No limit to Crew. Entrance Free, 1st prize, Rs. 10; 2nd prize, Rs. 5, and 3rd prize, Rs. 3. Start at 4-15 P.M. Course—From Committee Vessel round middle-ground buoy, leaving it to Starboard and back across finishing line. Distance 1.28 miles.

2. Race for 8 oared and over Man-o'-War and bona-fide Ship's Boats.—Native Crews. Entrance Fee, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs 30, and 2nd prize Rs 15. Start at 4-30 P.M. Course—From Committee Vessel round Flag-ship buoy, thence round South Trooship buoy, leaving both to Starboard and back across finishing line. Distance 1.75 miles.

III Rowing Races for Tonies, Crew limited to four Entrance Free 1st prize, Rs 5, 2nd prize Rs 3 and 3rd prize Rs 1. Start at 4-55 P.M. Course—From Committee Vessel round Middle-ground buoy, leaving it to Starboard, and back across finishing line. Distance 128 miles.

IV Race for Punts and Punts—Two men and no rudder allowed. Only Punts service oars to be used. Native Crew. Entrance Fee 1st prize Rs 5 and 2nd prize Rs 2. Start at 1-15 P.M. Course—From Committee Vessel round Mark-boat, leaving it to Starboard and back across finishing line.

V. Race for 4 to 6 oared Man-o.-War and bona-fide Ships' Boats—European Crews. Entrance Fee, Rs 3. 1st prize, Rs 30, 2nd prize, Rs 15. Start at 5 p.m. Course No 13, distance 1·9 miles.

VI. Race for Torpedo Boat Punts.—Two men and no rudder allowed. Only Punts service oars to be used. European Crews. Entrance Free, 1st prize, Rs 10, and 2nd prize, Rs 5 Start 5-30 p. m. Course—From Committee Vessel round Mark-boat leaving it to Starboard and back across finishing line.

VII Race for Officers pulling bona-fide Ships' Gigs. Entrance Fee, Rs 10 1st prize a Cup value Rs 75 Start at 5-15 P.M. Course No 13, distance, 1·9 miles.

IX Sculling Race for Yachts' Dinghies belonging to Yacht on the R B Y C list To be pulled by Yachts' Regular Sailing Crews limited to two in number Dinghies open if feet in length to carry one man per boat dead weight, who must not take any active part in the race Entrance Free 1st prize Rs 10 and 2nd prize Rs 5. Start at 5-15 P.M., Course—From Committee Vessel round Mark-boat leaving it to Starboard and back across finishing line.

HANDICAP ALLOWANCES.

Double banked boats 8 oared 4" per foot per mile.
6 " 5" " "
4 " 6" " "

In all races for money prizes, 4 boats to start or no 2nd prize, will be awarded.

N.B.—Entries for all races should be sent to the Honorary Secretary Sailing Committee by 6 P.M. on 8th March.

R. H. H. HOPKINS,
Hon. Secy, Sailing Committee.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 21.

UNDER WHICH KING: ROSEBERY OR "O.B."

TO-DAY nothing is being talked about except the important letter which Lord Rosebery has sent to the "Times" definitely adopting the advice given to him by the Unionist Press to raise his own banner as a political leader and to refuse to co-operate with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Annoyed, apparently by the Liverpool pronouncement, or rather pronouncements—for Lord Rosebery's tale of speeches on the banks of the Mersey amounted to close upon a dozen in two days—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in his speech at Leicester on Wednesday, threw down a challenge which the ex-Liberal Prime Minister has promptly accepted. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's speech was made at a large public meeting held in connection with the annual conference of the National Liberal Federation General Committee—a body so large as to be entitled to some more reasonable description than that of a committee—at which every effort had been made to minimise the differences existing in the party. But although the delegates' part of the Leicester gathering was of a conciliatory character, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's speech was distinctly provocative. He poured contempt on such things as "clean slates" and boldly proclaimed himself as much in favour of "state programmes" including Home Rule as ever he was. Lord Rosebery, in the address he delivered in the Philharmonic Hall last Friday night, absolutely threw over Home Rule on precisely the same grounds that were put forward, as they are not slow to remind him, by the Liberal Unionists when Mr. Gladstone first announced his new Irish policy 16 years ago. Lord Rosebery gives as his reason for his change of front for it is a change—though it has not come about suddenly—to the attitude of the Nationalist members towards the South African war, though, as Lord Rosebery's opponents—Conservative, and Liberal—point out that attitude is not different "from what it has always been when we have had trouble abroad. Lord Rosebery's letter to the "Times" will become historic, and it may be quoted in full. Lord Rosebery, writing from his mansion in Berkeley square says, :—"In his speech last night, my friend Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman asks me if I speak from the interior of his political tabernacle or from some vantage-ground outside. He says that he "precisely" put that question to me a month ago, and that I have not behaved quite fairly in not answering it. I am ashamed to say that I did not understand him to have asked this question a month ago. But he has a perfect right to ask it, he shall receive a reply without a moment's delay, and has, indeed, answered it himself. Speaking pontifically within his "tabernacle" last night, he anathematised my declarations on the "clean slate" and Home Rule. It is obvious that our views on the war and its methods are not less discordant. I remain, therefore, outside his tabernacle, but not, I think, in solitude. Let me add one word more at this moment of definite separation. No one appreciates more heartily than I do the honest and well-intentioned devotion of Sir Henry to the Liberal Party, and what he conceives to be its interest. I only wish that I could have shared his labours, and supported his policy." It is too soon yet to say what the effect of Lord Rosebery's action will be. In the meantime, the leading journal advises other Liberals who find the atmosphere of the tabernacle intolerable, to also set themselves right with the public by proclaiming their preference for a freer air, urging that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has set forth his retrograde and anti-national policy with an aggressiveness which leaves no room for further hesitation. His challenge is not addressed only to Lord Rosebery, and it is incumbent upon the others to give an equally definite reply. We must wait until to-morrow for the more mature opinion of the morning London and County Press. So far we have only the hurriedly formed views of the evening papers to go upon. The "Westminster Gazette" which has Rosebery its leanings, admits that if the party were asked to displace Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in favour of another leader, a large majority would do nothing of the kind, but appeals for unity even now, when such a thing seems absolutely hopeless. The "Star's remarks: "Lord Rosebery has left the Liberal Party finally and irrevocably. His secession will arouse mingled feelings in its ranks, but we believe that the predominant emotion will be relief. For three years Lord Rosebery has been the water in the Liberal wine. He has diluted its strength. Now that he has left the Liberal Party, it will be delivered from the agony and anguish of internal discord and domestic intrigue, and from the barren task of reconciling irreconcilable aims and ideals. The reign of unrealities and insincerities is over. Whatever may be the future fortune of the party, at least it will be honest. The exodus of the imperialists will clear the air. The other Radical-evening paper the "Echo" says:—The inevitable has happened. We regret for many reasons that Lord Rosebery should have so definitely separated himself from the Liberal leader and the Liberal policy. It is true that the letter to the "Times" only expresses what everyone has felt for months past, but we cannot in all fairness blame Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman for any undue haste on overbearing conduct. He has constantly given way on important points in order to further unite a very dissatisfied party. If he is to be blamed for anything, it is because he has not been "pugnacious" enough. He may have slightly misinterpreted Lord Rosebery's phrase of the "clean slate," but that the two men are radically at variance, it is impossible to doubt. We trust that the Liberal leader will find his followers ready to give him hearty support if only for his three years of hard and unthankful labour. As for ourselves, though Lord Rosebery is not in solitude, we do not think the rank and file of the Liberal Party will follow him. A centre party is the only alternative.

REDUCTION OF CABLE RATES.

A city friend writes to me:—"I think you ought to allude to the reduction of the cable rates and to give a word of praise to Sir Edward Sassoon, M. P., who, on this side, has placed the mercantile community under great obligation." I gladly comply with my correspondent's request and can bear personal testimony to the zeal and wisdom with which Sir Edward has worked to bring about this great reform. I say great, for I have just been told by another city merchant that the reduction of the charge between England and India from four shillings to two shillings and sixpence, means a saving to him of nearly £ 2,000 a year. He, however, says that he shall spend nearly half this sum in increased telegraphing and I daresay that others will do the same. All this no doubt is very satisfactory, but I hope that the increase if commercial business will not unduly delay news telegrams. Commercial news and Government despatches, as is well known, take precedence of Press messages. In the House of Commons on Monday, Lord George Hamilton, replying to Sir E. Sassoon, said:—"The understanding with the Eastern and Indo-European Telegraph Companies is that, if at any time after the introduction of the 2s. 6d. rate, the average revenue of the Cis Indian Joint Purse of the three preceding years, whether wholly at 2s. 6., or partly at 4s. and partly at 2s. 6d., a word, shall amount to £360,000 a rate of 2s. a word will be at once introduced, provided that the necessary arrangements can be made with the foreign Administrations interested." It appears moreover from the Inter Departmental Committee's report that the Indian Government have undertaken for ten years to pay one-third of the amount by which the yearly receipts fall below £360,000, subject to a maximum, annual liability of £45,000.

THE INCOME AND WEALTH OF INDIA.

The fact that Mr. Fred. J. Atkinson was not here to himself read the elaborate paper which he wrote for the Royal Statistical Society and entitled "A Statistical Review of the Income and Wealth of British India," may perhaps account for the meagreness of the audience that assembled under the presidency of Mr. F. C. Danvers, numbering only about two dozen. Lord Avebury as President of the Society for the current year who had been announced to take the chair was kept away by the necessity of looking after his ill-fated shops (Early closing). Bill and the same reason prevented the Earl of Aberdeen as well as some other peers from going to the Society of Arts where at the same hour a more numerous audience were listening to a very able address on "The French Canadians and their Relations to the Crown." It was expected that Mr. J. A. Baines, one of the honorary officials of the Society, would have taken Mr. Atkinson's place, but he was unavoidably absent, the duty of reading a summary of the paper devolved upon the Assistant Secretary. Mr. Atkinson divided the population into three classes—agricultural, non-agricultural, and those of sufficient or ample means. After an examination of the position of the various sections included in the first class, he estimated that the agricultural income of British India increased from Rs. 26·4 per head in 1875 to Rs. 35·9 per head in 1895, this being an increase of 39·8 per cent. A similar inquiry, convinced him that the non-agricultural income went up from Rs. 28·8 per head in 1875 to Rs. 34·1 in 1895, or an increase of 18·4 per cent. As these two classes of persons comprised 97·6 per cent of the entire population, it might be taken that the average annual income of this great mass of people rose from Rs. 27·3 in 1875 to Rs. 35·7 in 1895, an increase of 28·9 per cent, the income of the third class be put at 74 crores in 1875 and at 113 1-2 crores in 1895. Finally, he came to the conclusion that in the twenty years included in his survey, the average income rose from Rs. 30·5 per head to Rs. 39·5 per head or 29·5 per cent. Another section of the paper was devoted to a calculation of the stock of precious metals which various conquerors have left in the country after successive raids, and of the amount which from time to time has been imported and allowed to remain in the hands of the people. He also dealt with the actual capital wealth as distinguished from income and presented figures to show the great increase in capital investments that has taken place in recent years. This increase he referred to as indicating that the rise in the exchange value of the rupee has stimulated the supply of capital, the bulk of which was sent from England. The discussion was of a more lively character than is customary in the severely sedate atmosphere of the Statistical Society and would, I fear, have shocked some of the older habitues had they happened to be present. Mr. William Digby feeling, I suppose, that he had been put on his defence by Mr. Atkinson's exhaustive contribution read "a sort of paper" almost equally exhaustive, and he was replied to by Mr. J. D. Rees. The latter, however, suffered from the disadvantage of not having enjoyed the opportunity of studying Mr. Atkinson's paper beforehand, but he is always ready for an emergency, and he went for Mr. William Digby with characteristic energy. Sir William Wedderburn also spoke; but his remarks were free from heat, and if I may say so more in accordance with the traditions of the Society.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND INDIAN AGITATION.

The desperate attempts that have been made for many years past to induce the Liberal official managers to identify themselves with the movements headed in this country by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, have hitherto had little or no success. Mr. A. O. Hume's indignant outburst in the Newcastle Cartoon will be fresh in the recollection of some of your readers, and everyone knows what a vast quantity of cold water was thrown by Parliament on Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's earlier efforts to get himself adopted as the Liberal candidate for Central Finsbury. Furthermore is not the politician most detested by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and his friends, an ex-Liberal Secretary of State for India. However the Pro-Indians, as they are beginning to be called, are having more success with the Socialists. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has always cultivated the ragged regiments who march under the banner of Mr. Hyadman, and Mr. William Digby's views seem to find more eager acceptance among the Socialists than in any other quarter. But the Socialists in England, unlike their confreres on the continent though a noisy, are by no means a numerous party, as is shown by the fact that they have only one representative in the House of Commons, Mr. John Burns, and he was elected for Battersea more by Liberal than Socialist votes. Still the support of the Socialist body as a whole is not to be entirely despised, and if it has been captured as it apparently has, this must be regarded as rather good business from the agitators' point of view. I have before me a copy of a long letter which has just been sent to the Blackburn members of Parliament by the local branch of the Social Democratic Federation. The letter opens with the statement that the members of that branch "who comprise many voters in this constituency" have, for many years past, had their attention called to the "frightful condition of impoverishment to which the natives of India in British territory" are being reduced by our rule" and it concludes with the following paragraph:—"No remedies can be of the slightest use to the vast population whose prosperity we have destroyed which do not embrace the immediate staunching of the drain for tribute referred to above; the prompt removal of the huge incubus of high paid European officials and the building up of native rule under light English leadership. One (sic) Government has ruined a great civilisation which has endured for thousands of years before our conquests, and has created famine and misery where wealth and happyness existed before. We call upon you to direct the attention of the country to the frightful state of things which English administration has thus created, and to do your best to relieve us as a nation from the further responsibility for the greatest crime against humanity of which there is any record in the history of the world." The letter is signed "H. Back." Clearly this new agitation requires watching.

CRITICS OF BRITISH RULE.

The fiercest critic of British rule in India, who shall be nameless, is run pretty hard by a kindred soul, Mr. Wilson of the "Investors Review," who points out to his readers that Lord Curzon "once more brutally telegraphs no rain." The message thus referred to is dated the 8th instant: and is quoted by the generous and charitable Mr. Wilson "for" to use his own gracious words "the admiration of a great 'Imperial' people so pre-eminently successful in ruling inferior races for their good." If the men of Mr. Wilson's type who cut themselves adrift intellectually from the great mass of the intelligent portion of much abused "Imperial people" to which it is their misfortune to belong, were also to cut themselves adrift physically and betake themselves to some other country (Russia for example), they would be respected more than they are at present and we should not all be asking ourselves what can be the true inwardness of actions so strange and of methods of controversy so—well un-Parliamentary.

THE SECOND CITY OF THE EMPIRE.

Under the above title—a title which I hope will not give offence on the other side of India—Mr. L. R. W. Forrest yesterday delivered a most interesting lecture before the members of the London Institution, a well-known society which has its head quarters in Finsbury Circus, and includes among its advantages a well-stocked library. The lecture was the outcome of the paper on the Town and Island of Bombay, read by Mr. Forrest before the Indian section of the Society of Arts last year and as was suited to a London Institution audience was of a popular character. There was a large gathering who, by their applause, showed that they were exceedingly appreciative, and it was not the fault of Mr. Forrest whose enthusiasm for Bombay is unbounded, if anyone went away without being fully impressed with the universally admitted fact that the capital of the Western Presidency is indeed the finest gem in the Imperial Crown of Edward VII. In the course of the lecture Mr. Forrest referred to the excellent report on the Bombay Census which reached London by the last mail.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference meets in Bombay on the 13th, 14th and 15th of March. On the first day H. E. the Governor, the Patron and Sir Charles Olivant the Vice Patron, of this movement will be present. The object of this movement is to promote education among the Mahomedans of this Presidency and to formulate some practical scheme in order to do something practical in the way of spreading and encouraging education amongst the members of the community. A large number of delegates from different Districts of the Moffusil will also part in the proceedings of the conference. During the last twelve months some Zillah committees have been formed in the moffusil to supervise the education of the Mahomedan youths. In the town of Rander Zillah, Surat, two gentlemen viz. Mr. Hajee Yusuf Mahomed Suleman and Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Ismail Bangoonalla have come forward and made donations of Rs. 25,000 each out of the proceeds of which a Boarding House will be established and maintained for the education of the poor and deserving Mahomedan boys in the Northern Division. An annuity of Rs. 1000 is given by the members of the Zillah committee towards the expenses of this boarding house which is called "The Victoria Mahomedan Boarding house." It is gratifying to see that the Conference is doing some useful work, and the promoters of this movement are endeavouring to the best of their abilities to extend the sphere of its usefulness over the presidency. It is earnestly hoped that this movement will receive cordial support from each and every Mahomedan

THE MAHSUDS.

WE referred some little time ago to the reports which had become current as to the breechloaders in possession of the Mahsuds, and showed it was an exaggeration to describe the tribe as the best armed on the North West Frontier. More than one correspondent asserted that the Mahsuds were mainly armed with 303 rifles, and if this had been the case, anxiety might well be felt as to its future trouble, even when the current settlement has been made. Inquiries that have been made serve to confirm the view which we took. The official estimate of the number of Lee-Metfords in the whole of Waziristan is four only: this may be too low; but officers who have been engaged in the recent counter-raiding agree that the number is very small indeed. Thus as regards the flying column which operated from Jandola and had the hottest of the fighting, there was only one Mahsud who used a 303 rifle against the troops. He was, however, a splendid marksman and he appeared to have any amount of ammunition, judging by the fire which he kept up. It was this man who was responsible for many of the casualties and those unacquainted with the circumstances of the case concluded that because the killed and wounded had been hit by 303 bullets, therefore the tribesmen must have had a large number of Lee-Metfords. Across the border it is invariably the best man who gets the best rifle going: a chicken hearted tribesman, with a valuable rifle, would soon be dispossessed of it, and probably lose his life in the bargain Chikkat, the notorious Chamkanni freebooter, was the only man of note who could muster a score of men armed with the Lee-Metford: he has vanished into Afganistan with his band, fortunately and it is to be hoped that he will never reappear in the borderland.,"—Pioneer."

It was officially announced in Calcutta on Tuesday, that the Government of India have sanctioned the following appointments to the Chief Court of Lower Burma:—"Mr. H. Thirkell White, Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, to be Chief Judge, on the retirement of Mr. Copleston in April next; Mr. Irwin, Commissioner of the Arakan Division, to officiate as a Judge, during the absence, on leave of Mr. A. R. Birks, who has intimated his intention of taking leave from the 2nd April next. The selection of Mr. Thirkell White was announced in there columns some time ago, but the matter will probably not be allowed to rest here. According to the "Times," the whole question of the constitution of the Rangoon Chief Court is to be raised in the House of Commons by a "benches of out of the Inns of Court who has recently studied on the spot the methods of the Civilian Judges at Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon."

LADY NORTHCOTE'S FETE.

THIRD DAY.

YESTERDAY, the third day of the Fancy Fete, was again a successful one for all concerned. The stream of visitors began to flow into the grounds immediately after the barricades were opened, and among the earlier arrivals was H. E. Lady Northcote. H. E. the Governor arrived a little later, and their Excellencies stayed a considerable time making a complete tour of the grounds. At night the Oval was thronged again. The attractions of the entertainments exhibited no diminution, but rather seemed to be increased, changes of programme having been made in most instances. The Shannon River has maintained the immense success of the opening day. Its popularity is so great that it is just possible some of the workers in other departments of an undertaking where the spirit of emulation has been so greatly developed in an excellent cause might, if questioned, confess to a shadow of feeling, which of course, is entirely commendable. In every part of the ground the ladies and gentlemen in charge of the stalls and entertainments are working with intense zeal and earnestness to attain the object in view, and gratifying as their success must be, they are too enthusiastic not to wish to make their efforts yield the greatest possible results. In this case the appetite for success grows by what it feeds on. The public themselves seem to be infected by the same enthusiasm, and the Fete is so powerful an attraction, and so completely fulfils the purpose of an ideal resort, that there has been a demand for an extension of the period during which it is to be open. In answer to this demand, it has been decided not to close the effort to-night, but to continue the Fete on Monday.

Yesterday evening the entertainment in the large arena began with a bicycle polo match, in which the Bombay Police easily beat the Parsee team. The rest of the programme consisted of the attractive displays which have proved so popular throughout, and as on previous occasions they were keenly appreciated by large crowds of onlookers. Harmston's Circus at both performances again proved powerful to please, and there has been abundant evidence of the appreciation which this admirable show has elicited as a feature of the Fete. The popularity of the Cafe Chantant wanes not, but rather increases. Yesterday afternoon the musical programme was contributed to by Miss Kabaji, Madame Koenig, Mrs. Raikes and Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, Miss F. Muir Mackenzie, and Mess s. Noel Paton, Medley, Arnold and Coates, while an interesting Indian Club display was given by Mr. Brebner. In the evening the enjoyment was maintained by Mr. Sexton, Lieut Roe who gave a skirt dance, Captain Duncan who gave a song and dance from San Toy, the exhibition wax works and by a selection from Florodora.

The Cafe Chantant is the first thing that meets the visitor's eye on entering the grounds of the Fancy Fete. He can partake of all kinds of refreshments including the latest novelties of an American Bar. The attendance is very good, and while you wait you hear strains of music from the Naval Defence Band or perhaps a Violin Solo or Song. The largest items of the entertainment are the Florodora Pitett and Yen How with his "six little wives" which concerted pieces are rendered admirably. Besides these attractions we find Mr. Binning introducing to us his celebrated waxworks in the capacity of Mrs. Jarley's assistant "Peter" is most mirth provoking, and between them the figures are introduced in an inimitable manner. Perhaps some of the best figures were:—A Hyde Park Comedy, a Japanese tea house, in which one of the noble defenders of our Empire is served by a bevy of mousmes; two little girls in blue which take a lot of trouble to keep in working order; and we must not forget the Mellin's babies and agree with Mrs. Jarley that they are exceedingly well developed for their age.

At the Theatre Royal in the early part of the evening, Mr. Gunn's Company repeated the excellent concert which they gave on the previous evening and drew a numerous audience. After dinner the theatre was filled with an audience gathered to witness the "living pictures." These were very successfully staged and evoked enthusiastic applause. The tableaux opened with "A Good Story" effectively represented by Commander Piffard, R.I. M. and Lieutenant Powles, R. N. Next came "St. George and the Dragon," in which St. George appeared as a young gallant reclining at one end of a seat and toying the power of his eyes on a damsel seated at the other end, and in the sphere of influence of a "dragon" represented by a sternduenna. In this picture the demure maiden was represented by Miss Russell, the matron by Mrs. Oscar Barrow and the St. George in the tableau was represented by Mr. Vernon Bailey. "Tristam and Isolde" were appropriately figured by Captain Crawford and Mrs. Gregory. The well-known picture "Defendants and Counsel" in which three barristers and a solicitor are represented in consultation with a fair client who has apparently been asked a difficult question, was admirably presented by Mrs. McCausland, Captain Hewett, R. N. Mr. Binning, Mr. Oscar Barrow and Mr. A. Forbes. The success of this representation was so pronounced that it was enthusiastically applauded. "When the Heart is Young" a picture in which children were dancing to music played by a young lady, Mrs Watson, and "A Glass of wine with Cæsar Borgia" in which the figures were presented by Mrs. Crowe, as Lucrezia, Mr. Jeaffreson (Cæsar) Mr. Phillips and Captain Sloan Stanley, A. D. C., were also capital tableau, the latter especially being very successful. "In Love," and "A Passing Cloud" two of Marcus Stone's well-known pictures were skilfully represented by Mrs. Goolridge and Lieutenant Fitzw

even when professional men outside the service who WERE THERE was a tutorial staff, who were at one time called assistant professors, but even that designation had now been withdrawn. Some of these tutors, who were very capable men, when they saw that there was no chance for promotion went to London and returned with higher qualification. Dr. Masina then dwelt at great length on the defective system of studies as laid down by the University and suggested reforms in various directions.

Mr. D. D. Davar, Principal of the Bombay Law School, was next examined. He stated how the Law School was remodled since the year 1895. They had one Principal and four professors, who were paid from fees recovered from students. It was a self supporting institution. The surplus was devoted to the giving of prizes. The professors had under the rules no proper control over the students, who filled up the necessary terms and then disappeared.

The sittings of the Commission in Bombay concluded here.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN FRONTIERS.

In the House of Commons on Feb. 14, Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the troops which revolted quite lately are a portion of the Pathan levies under the orders of the Simla Political Department stationed in the Khost Valley; will he state whether the Malakand and Bundir districts, where the agitation has occurred, and which were at one time far beyond the Indian border, are now districts contained within the area of the new province; and can any recent correspondence relating to these trans-frontier affairs be placed before Parliament at an early date.

Lord G. Hamilton: I think that this question has been put under a misapprehension. No troops under British authority have revolted, though there have been reports that difficulties have occurred in certain Afghan regiments forming part of the army of the Ameer in Afghanistan.

CABLE RATES TO INDIA.

On Feb. 17, Sir E. Sassoon asked the Secretary of for State India whether the prospects of a further reduction of 2s. per word in the telegraphic rate to and from India was contemplated, contingent on a certain standard of earnings being maintained; and, if so, would he state to the House the standard so prescribed?

Lord G. Hamilton: The understanding with the Eastern and Indo-European Telegraph Companies is that if at any time after the introduction of the 2s. 6d. rate the average revenue of the Cis-Indian Joint Purse of the three preceding years, whether wholly at 2s. 6d., or partly at 4s. and partly at 2s. 6d. a word, shall amount to £300,000, a rate of 2s. a word will be at once introduced, provided that the necessary arrangements can be made with the foreign Administrations interested.

LABOUR IMMIGRATION INTO ASSAM.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, seeing that the triennial reports on the Labour Immigration into Assam are now in arrears, none having been presented to Parliament for years, he can say when he will distribute to Members of the House the reports in arrear.

Lord G. Hamilton: There are no such triennial reports as the hon. member seem to suppose upon labour immigration into Assam, but I am now prepared, if the hon. members will move it to lay on the table the special report which I received in March 1897, together with the correspondence relating to it.

THE CAWNPORE BOOT FACTORY.

In reply to Mr. Channing, Lord George Hamilton said:—The Cawnpore Boot Factory is carried on by a private firm. No British or Indian military official is included in the directorate. As regards managers or shareholders there is no information in this country.

The firm receives no direct or indirect subsidy either from the Indian Government or from the Imperial Government, but there is a guarantee that, on certain terms expressed in the contract, the Government of India will purchase not less than 120,000 pairs of boots per annum for 10 years.

NOTICE NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Dr. Thompson.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If he is aware that the Government of India refuse to allow officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps the same pay and allowances as are granted to the officers of other branches of the Army of the same rank; whether this refusal is delaying the issue of the new Royal Warrant for reform of the Royal Army Medical Dept.; and whether he will use his influence with the Indian Government to remedy the grievance which in the past has injured the interest of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

THE WEALTH OF INDIA.

At a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society held on Tuesday (February 18) at Adelphi-terrace, Dr. Ginsburg read a paper by Mr. F. J. Atkinson, giving "A statistical review of the income and wealth of British India." After referring to a remark made by Lord Curzon in a speech on the Indian Budget for 1900-01 to the effect that there had been an increase in the mean income of the inhabitants of India between 1880 and 1898 of 50 less than 11 per cent., and to a statement made by Mr. W. Digby, who criticised Lord Curzon's figures and argued that there had been a diminution of average income of no less than 30 per cent between the years 1880 and 1900, Mr. Atkinson discussed the question with the view of finding out the true facts. He said that this could not be done with any great exactness, because there were no statistics of cultivation for some parts of India before 1892-93 and the difficulties in regard to the esti mating of yields. He divided the population for the purposes of his survey into three classes—agriculturists, non-agriculturists, and those not sufficient or ample means. Having examined the position of the various sections included in the first class, Mr. Atkinson came to the conclusion that the agricultural income of British India increased from Rs. 26·4 per head in 1875 to Rs. 35·9 per head in 1895, this being an increase of 36·3 per cent. A similar inquiry, the results of which were set forth in great detail, convinced him that the non-agricultural income went up from Rs. 28·3 per head in 1875 to Rs. 34·1 in 1895, or an increase of 18·4 per cent. As these two classes of people comprised 97·5 per cent. of the entire population, it might be taken that the average annual income of this great mass of people rose from Rs. 27·8 in 1875 to Rs. 35·2 in 1895, an increase of 26·9 per cent. In examining the incomes of the third section, Mr. Atkinson gave reasons for doubting the trustworthiness of the income-tax returns, which he was unable to accept as a full disclosure of the position of the people, and he made a calculation on a more extended basis. In the result he put the income of this class as a whole at 74 crores of rupees in 1875 and at 113 1-3 crores in 1895. Summarizing the three sections, he arrived at the conclusion that during the 20 years under review the average income rose 29·5 per cent.—that is to say, from Rs. 30·5 per head to Rs. 39·5 per head. Alluding to the wealth of British India, he discussed the monetary situation and the amount of hoards and ornaments which the people had put by, and gave an interesting historical survey for the purpose of estimating the existing stock of precious metals which the various conquerors had left in the country after successive raids and of the amount which from time to time had been imported and allowed to remain in the hands of the people. He reckoned that the amount of the totals of the two stores were—in currency, in 1875-146 crores of rupees, rising to 223 crores in 1900; and under the second head (hoards and ornaments) six crores in 1875, increasing to 8 1-4 crores in 1895. In one of the numerous tables supplementary to the paper there was set out a balance-sheet of India which seemed to show that the actual capital wealth, as distinguished from income, per head of the population, increased from Rs. 763·3 in 1175 to Rs. 939·3 in 1895, or no less than 40·2 per cent. In conclusion, he gave figures to show the great rise in capital investments of recent years. In 1875, the amount was Rs. 38,13,70,000; in 1894, Rs. 83,01,50,000; and in 1899, Rs. 96,50,000. Mr. Atkinson described this increase as a satisfactory indication that the rise in the exchange value of the rupee had stimulated the supply of capital, the greater portion of which came from England. The following were elected fellows of the society:—Mr. T. V. S. Angres, Mr. Alfred V. Foy, Mr. W. D. Green, M. P., Mr. Alfred T. Plant, and Professor H. E. S. Fremantle.

A BRIGHTON ROMANCE.

STRANGE SEQUEL TO A YOUNG GIRL'S MARRIAGE IN INDIA.

A STRANGE story was told before the Brighton magistrates on February 19 when a retired Indian engineer, Mr. Wm. John Collins, now resident in Castle-square, was summoned for deserting his wife, Harriett Malvina Collins.

Complainant said that she was born in Darjeeling, India, and her maiden name was Mason, but her mother died when she was very young, and she was adopted by a Mrs. Caldwell, who had several sons and daughters, with whom she (complainant) was brought up. In 1891 defendant married one of her foster sisters, Jane Elizabeth Caldwell, who died in 1894. Five months afterwards complainant was married to defendant, she being then sixteen years old, and defendant about thirty-two. She was married in the name of Caldwell. She lived with her husband in India until June 1898, when they went to London and in the following year they came to Brighton. In 1900, defendant left to resume his work in India. He, subsequently, telegraphed that defendant had gone out with another woman, with whom he had since gone through a form of marriage. Complainant saw no more of defendant until the end of last year, when she and her eldest boy went to an inquest on the body of a man found dead at the bottom of the cliffs at Black Rock Kemp Town. At first she thought the dead man was her husband, and her boy identified the body as such; but during the progress of the inquiry the defendant turned up to prove that he was alive.

For the defence it was urged that complainant was the sister of defendant's first wife, and was the legitimate daughter of Mrs. Caldwell and not an adopted child. Replying to the Bench, defendant said he did not know till some time afterwards that he was committing an offence in marrying his deceased wife's sister.

An adjournment was granted to enable certain birth and marriage certificates and other documents to be produced.

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THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ANOTHER FIGHT WITH DE WET.

LORD KITCHENER'S WEEKLY REPORT.

(From the mail papers of February 14 to 21.)

The following telegram from Lord Kitchener has been received at the War Office:—

Residency, Pretoria, February 17, 1.5 p. m.—During the past week columns report:—Seventeen Boers killed, Five wounded. One hundred and seven prisoners. One hundred and thirty-eight surrendered. Also eighty-six rifles, 2,300 rounds small arms ammunition, thirty-nine wagons, 330 horses, and 4,500 cattle. In Cape Colony, midland area is clear, Piet Wessels's small command having been pushed west across main line near Victoria West. Bulk of enemy on this side are now between Fraserburg and Three Sisters. Commandos of Bawers and Taeron in far west have been driven to the north of Van Reyns Dorp. To the north-east Boers are in small scattered parties very difficult to catch. On 14th General Elliot's columns from Kroonstad, in conjunction with Colonel Barker's and General C. Knox further south, began working east to Lindley-Bethlehem blockhouse line, most of cattle above reported being taken by these columns. Few Boers seen. Colonel Rawlinson has driven Boers east from Zulkerboschrand. Field Cornet Van der Westhuizen was amongst Boers killed in action with Malta Mounted Infantry on the 12th. General Spens, co-operating with General Plumer, captured twelve Boers to the south of Amsterdam, and nineteen surrendered to them.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST DE WET.

Kroonstad, Saturday.—The total results of the combined operations of the columns in the recent big drive are as follows:—Three hundred prisoners captured, twenty-five Boers wounded, fifteen killed, 151 rifles, 2,803 rounds of small arms ammunition, 204 horses, and a quantity of sheep, cattle, and vehicles taken. Among the captured was Commandant Beziers, who has since died of his wounds at Heilbron Road.—Reuter.

FIGHTING NEAR REITZ.

Heilbron, Monday.—De Lisle's and Fanshawe's columns of General Elliot's force yesterday engaged De Wet with a large number of Boers at Roomsel, thirty miles north-west of Reitz. The troops captured ten Boers and one heliograph. It is reported that De Wet ordered the Boer forces to split into small parties in order to evade the harassing movements of the columns now operating in the district.—Reuter.

(From the above telegram it appears that De Wet either never escaped through the Kroonstad-Lindley blockhouse line as reported, or has made his way back into the territory which the blockhouse lines enclose. It is understood that that is the only portion of the Orange River Colony which has not been practically cleared, and that De Wet has all his supplies concealed there.)

BOERS "DEMORALISED"; AFRAID TO CONCENTRATE.

Heilbron, Monday.—Demoralised by the recent operations, the Boers still remain in scattered parties and are afraid to concentrate, fearing another drive.

Colonel de Lisle on Sunday captured ten prisoners, a hello, and two Boer signallers at Elandskop, near Lindley.—Central News.

The "Daily Telegraph's" war correspondent states that a number of De Wet's burghers who were forced eastward by the recent combined British movement have been trying to escape north across the railway, near Greylingstad. On Sunday night the patrolling armour trains attacked and drove the enemy back. A prisoner taken from De Wet's force offered to disclose the secret storehouses of Boer rifles and ammunition. Numbers of the prisoners deeply regret having kept the field so long, and beg that they shall not be deported.

RESULTS OF LORD KITCHENER'S DRIVE.

Harrismith, Tuesday.—Notwithstanding the escape of General De Wet and a number of his men from Lord Kitchener's great drive in Orange River Colony, the results are considered to be eminently satisfactory, the operations having reduced the Boer strength by 420 men.* Of these 360 were taken prisoners, 25 are known to have been killed. The stock captured included "countless numbers" of cattle, horses, mules, wagons, and rifles.—Central News.

*These figures do not agree with the official returns.

HIDDEN KRUPPS.

Prisoners who were taken when De Wet's guns were captured, on the 3rd inst., state they were trekking on the previous night to a certain farm, whither Mears, with his adjutant, had gone on ahead. The night being dark, the commando with the guns lost its way and halted without offloading at Fanny's Home. There they were surprised at dawn by Colonel Garrett, and fell into a panic. Thinking they were surrounded (says Reuter's correspondent), they rushed from place to place, trying to get the guns away; but they failed, and, seeing their hopeless position, the majority of the enemy bolted away from the guns, which were chased and captured. The 15-pounder and one pom-pom were both captured by De Wet from Colonel Firman's column on Christmas Day. The other pom-pom came from the Transvaal late August with Mears, who is a Transvaaler, and is renowned for his good leadership. Mears himself arrived on the scene only after the guns had been captured, this commando consisted of picked daring men, and was selected by De Wet to escort the guns. It is believed that De Wet will try Mears by court-martial for losing the guns. The former has still some Krupp guns hidden, but, it is believed, no ammunition. The Boer General had planned a big move, which was upset by the loss of his guns. De Wet's staff consists of his two sons, one acting as his secretary, and the other as adjutant, and two aides-de-camp.

"A SECOND HADES."

Pretoria, Thursday.—The total known Boer casualties besides prisoners in the recent combined move to the east of the railway were fifteen killed and twenty-five wounded.—Reuter.

Describing the fighting on the night of last Friday, Reuter's correspondent says:—Officers who fought their way with General Buller into Ladysmith state that they have never heard such heavy rifle fire since General Buller's stiff fight before Ladysmith. The Boers captured next day described our fire as a second Hades. A party of Boers who, rushed our right flank lost ten killed and five wounded, including Commandant Basier, who has since died at Heilbron. Resuming the march on the morning of the 8th our four brigades pressed on towards the railway. The Boers were absolutely demoralised by their awful experience on the previous night, and hid in the grass, in dongas, and in the beds of the Rhenoster River and Klandspruit, many of them shooting their horses. The country was systematically searched, and large numbers of the enemy were discovered and captured with their rifles and ammunition before they had fire a shot. Some hoisted the white flag and surrendered. Hundreds of horses and many thousands of cattle were taken.

MISHAP TO MOUNTED INFANTRY.

PATROL AMBUSHED NEAR JOHANNESBURG.

The following telegram from Lord Kitchener has been received at the War Office:—

Pretoria, Saturday, February 15, 7.40 p.m.—On February 12 Malta Mounted Infantry Battalion reconnoitring in Zulkerboschrand found Boers in considerable numbers, and becoming engaged in difficult country lost eleven killed and about forty wounded before they could fall back under cover of blockhouses. Rawlinson's column now moving against Boers. On February 10 a party from S. A. Constabulary line on Waterval River encountered superior force of enemy near Vantonderbek and was driven back with loss.

Pretoria, Sunday.—On the 12th inst. about 150 men of the 28th Company of Mounted Infantry went out on patrol at Klip River, south of Johannesburg. They were in search of some Boers who were supposed to have broken through after the recent drive directed against De Wet. The troops surrounded a farmhouse in which. It was suspected, the Boers were concealed. A single Boer broke away and the Mounted Infantry started in pursuit. The Boer went up the nek and then dismounted and climbed a kopje. Immediately a heavy fire was opened from three sides on the patrol, who found themselves in a trap and in a place where they were unable to make any defence.—Reuter.

The "Standard's" Pretoria correspondent says the seven officers, Major Dowell, Captain Sheldon, and Lieutenants Dun, Bridge, Challenor, Lumarchant and Hotell, made a most gallant stand hard pressed by the Boers. The enemy called on them to surrender, but they refused, and fought on till every man of them had dropped. Major Dowell was killed. (Other accounts speak of this officer as being severely wounded.) The other six were all wounded. Meanwhile the men who had regained the plain were scattered over it, some trying to catch their horses while others made on foot towards the Klip River. Here they formed into groups stopping from time to time to fire back into the pursuing Boers. It was during the pursuit that most of the casualties occurred. Our men were dropping every minute, until altogether ten of them had been killed and fifty-four officers and men wounded. The remainder reached Klip River Station after mid-day. The Boer loss was also considerable.

The reference to Malta Mounted Infantry in the official telegram is rather perplexing, but it may be a local name for the 28th Company Mounted Infantry, due to the fact that Major Dowell, the officer in command, was recently Brigade-Major at Malta.

STORY OF THE FIGHT.

Additional particulars are furnished by the Pretoria correspondent of the "Standard," who states that the British patrol was composed of men from the Lancashire Fusiliers, Warwickshire, and Derbyshire Mounted Companies. The information that reached Major Dowell, in command, was to the effect that the Boers had only a small force, but, as a matter of fact, they numbered quite 500 men, including commandos under Grobler, Albers, Van der Westhuizen, and Fischer. The Mounted Infantry patrol numbered only 320 men, all, or most of them, being fresh out from home, and unused to Boer tactics. The majority, indeed, had never before had an opportunity of firing a shot in action. Riding out from Klip River Station on Wednesday morn the Mounted Infantry proceeded to reconnoitre the enemy's supposed position, at Zulkerboseh, above Witkopje. At Sheepgezicht, seven miles east of the station, they came to open ground, which was passed over without a Boer being seen. As the range had to be drawn, Major Dowell, with his dismounted men, who left their horses in the open under a guard, led his command up into the hills. The little force had got well up the range, in extended order, before the enemy disclosed their position and strength. A sudden and sharp fusillade from the front convinced Major Dowell that the numbers of the Boers had been greatly miscalculated. Before long the enemy threw out strong flanking parties, who bore down hill, and pressed in rapidly on the little force, with the evident object of surrounding the British. At the same time shots began to drop among the horses left in the open. Ahead our men were falling fast. Major Dowell then ordered a retreat as the Boers had galloped towards our flanks, firing all the while from their saddles. There was a delay of five or ten minutes either in issuing or executing the order, and the Mounted Infantry found themselves fairly surrounded.

INDIAN CABLE RATES.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE first report of the Inter-Departmental Committee, appointed in November, 1900, to inquire into the present system of telegraphic communication between different parts of the empire, was issued last night.

It should be read in relation to two circumstances—a notification by the Eastern Telegraph Company that on March 1, the cable rate to India will be reduced to 2s. 6d. per word, and an answer made by Lord George Hamilton to a question by Sir Edward Sassoon on Monday night. The latter was to the effect that there is an understanding between the Eastern Telegraph Company and the Indo-European Telegraph Company, that if the average income for three years of the Joint Purse at the rate of 2s. 6d. per word, or partly at 4s. (the present rate) and partly at 2s. 6d., shall amount to 300,000L, a rate of 2s. a word will be at once introduced "provided that the necessary arrangements can be made with the foreign Administrations concerned." As Sir Edward Sassoon's question related to the further reduction from 2s. 6d. per word to 2s. the inference from this answer is that the necessary arrangements had been made with the Governments in question so far as the reduction from 4s. to 2s. 6d. is concerned. Otherwise, the notification of reduction by the Eastern Telegraph Company to take effect on March 1, would scarcely have been made. The position at the time of drawing up the report which is dated Aug. 8, 1901, is explained in the document which deals solely with the question of Indian rates, other matters contained in the reference being deferred for separate report. The Committee point out that it had, in May 1900, been definitely agreed between the India Office, the Eastern Telegraph Company, and the Indo-European Telegraph Company that the rate should be reduced to 2s. 6d., and then to 2s. if the receipts of the Joint Purse averaged 350,000l. the Indian Government undertaking for 10 years to pay one-third of the amount by which the yearly receipts fell below 350,000l subject to a maximum annual liability of 45,000l. But the Committee had "learned with much surprise" that in spite of the fact that the Eastern Telegraph Company possessed a complete independent system of cables from London to Bombay, and that they had every disposition to make the stipulated reduction, the assent of Russia, and, apparently of Germany also was required, before it could be carried into effect. And this assent had not, in either case then been obtained. The power of veto possessed by these foreign Governments was derived from two sources:—(1) The Joint Purse Agreement between the Indo-European Telegraph Department and the Indo-European Telegraph Company; and (2) the International Telegraph Convention. The report examines each in considerable detail, and shows that the agreement can only be determined (1) under certain provisions I (2); if the German Concession is not renewed in 1904; (3) if either the Persian or the Russian Concession is not renewed in 1925; (4) by the mutual consent of all parties. But the arrangement between the Indo-European Company and the British Post Office with regard to the Emden-Lowestoft cable need not be renewed by the Post Office, and the Committee point out that the possibility of a refusal to renew might be employed to secure a termination of the agreement by mutual content. The report then enters upon a detailed examination of the International Telegraph Convention and Service Regulations, and shows that these also would have to be modified. The Committee, therefore, recommend the termination of the agreement. As to the regulations, they point out that the representatives of the Eastern Company and the Indo-European Telegraph Company were convinced of the futility of any attempt to obtain the consent of the German Administration pending a settlement of the Emden-Valentia Cable question. Nor were similar efforts in Russia likely to be successful. "If this be so," adds the report, "it is highly desirable that the Emden-Valentia question should be speedily settled. But should Germany and Russia or either of those countries, persist in imposing their veto on the proposed reduction of the rate to India, it will be impossible to defer the question whether the existence of Section 27 of the International Service Regulations in their present form is consistent with the interests of this country.

THE HARBOUR AT MADRAS.

MR. HENRY BEAUCHAMP writes to us from Madras, under date January 23, with reference to recent discussions on the Madras harbour question. We give the following extracts from his letter:—"The harbour trust board and the chamber of commerce have at any rate cleared the issues, and a complete scheme has been under consideration by Lord Ampthill's Government for some months past. All that is wanted now is a prompt and definite agreement between the local Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State as to the plan of operations to be followed, including the method of financing the new works that are required. . . The extensions and improvements required are simple enough in themselves. They are—(1) a protected harbour entrance, so as to prevent silting and to ensure absolutely smooth water inside; and (2) the provision of quays and docks. It is now several years since the harbour itself was completed, the groynes having been finished in 1893. The present structure is infinitely superior to the cheap and flimsy structure which succumbed in the big cyclone of 1881, and which was the result of misplaced economy on the part of the Government. As it stands to-day, the Madras harbour has undoubtedly immense possibilities before it. Ships can sail straight in from the open sea at any period of the tide, and cargo can be loaded and unloade lover both sides as quick as the ship's cranes can work. The provisions of docks presents the easiest of engineering problems, for to the south of the harbour there is now a broad and long stretch of accreted shore, in which docks could be excavated and constructed, at comparatively small cost, for large numbers of ships of any size; while along the foreshore within the present harbour area quays could be constructed with very little trouble and expense. It is recognized, however, that the first desideratum is a more perfectly protected entrance. The consensus of opinion—of engineers, port officials, and ships captains—now is that both silting and wave action could be prevented more effectively and cheaply by closing the eastern entrance and opening a new north-eastern entrance."—General J. F. Fischer, R. E., writing from Bangalore, under date January 20, urges the claims of the port of Cocanada, about 259 miles north of Madras, as an alternative harbour. "It is," he says, "by no means a bad port, and can be considerably improved; it is already the coaling station for the coasting steamers between Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, and Bombay. The trade of Cocanada is now worth over two millions sterling, and, if the Godavari navigation had been completed to 500 miles inland, this port would certainly have had a much larger trade. The port is already connected by railway with Bombay, and, of course, thence with Karachi, so that it affords a very good base for our communications with the Far East."—*Times.*

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE INDIAN FRONTIER

SIR EDWIN COLLEN writes to "The Times":—

Sir,—In the valuable and interesting biographical notice of Lord Dufferin which appears in your issue of the 14th inst., reference is made to the strengthening of the North-West Frontier of India during his viceroyalty. If I may even dare to refer to one side only of his administration, it would say that few people are aware of the immense progress which was made in the army organization, and in the defences of India under his auspices and statesmanlike guidance. He saw with the clearest vision, the paramount importance of safeguarding India, not only by increase and reorganization of the military forces, and by the defence of the frontiers by fortification, roads and railways, but by the institution, of much needed reforms. When the full story of his great career comes to be written, his biographer will, I hope, do ample justice to this aspect of his rule in India. To give only one illustration of Lord Dufferin's insight, appreciation, and breadth of view: Meeting the officer who had laid before him a plan for the mobilization of the army, he said, "I have read your memorandum and nearly every one of the appendices. I will support you through thick and thin." From that moment the success of this important reform was assured, and the plan has been carried on, until, after many years of toil, by many minds, with patient expenditure, India possesses a sound and reasonable system of mobilization, adapted to the circumstances of the military position and of the country. Lord Dufferin took the keenest interest in all military questions, and was fortunate in having such colleagues as Earl Roberts and the late Sir George Chesney, but, above all he never encumbered himself with military details. Recognizing, with the true prescience of a statesman, the need for improvements and reforms, he gave the fullest confidence to those who had to carry them into effect, and no man ever inspired more affection in those who worked with or for him than did Lord Dufferin, while for the native of India, he ever showed the deepest consideration.

THE INDIAN FAMINE UNION.

A MEETING of the signatories of the Indian Famine Union's memorial to the Secretary of State for India was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Feb. 14. The meeting was called to consider the situation created by Lord George Hamilton's recent decision not to receive from the Famine Union a deputation which he had formerly consented to receive with reference to the prevention of famine in India. On the motion of Mr. Leonard Courtney, seconded by Mr. S. S. Thorburn, it was resolved:—"That this meeting of signatories to the Indian Famine Union memorial records its surprise and grave disappointment that Lord George Hamilton after consenting to receive a deputation on famine prevention has now withdrawn his promise and has thereby deprived the signatories of an opportunity of urging the reasons for which an economic inquiry into the condition of typical famine villages is specially desirable at the present time." On the motion of Lord Robertson, seconded by Sir H. Gilzean-Reid, it was resolved:—"That the memorial, duly engrossed and attested by the chairman of the Indian Famine Union, be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India with a copy of the first resolution, and with a covering letter." On the motion of Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., seconded by Mr. A. G. Symonds, it was resolved:—"That it is desirable (1) to hold a conference with a view to discussing the causes of Indian famines and the best means of prevention, and (2) to convene a public meeting in order to make it generally known that famine in reality is mainly due to the excessive poverty of the Indian masses, and in order to bring home to the British public its responsibility for these recurring national calamities." All the resolutions were carried unanimously.

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Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.
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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

THE stamp supply is becoming itself again, and the last of the Victorian stamps has probably passed over a post office counter. Somewhere in the strong rooms of the Post Office there are stored away, or should be stored away, more than two thousand million stamps, preserved as carefully as if they were so many million packets of gunpowder. Lest fire should break out in the strong rooms the stamps are stored away in sections, so that only a very extraordinary catastrophe could destroy them all. The possible results of famine in stamps, if ever such a thing happened, can hardly be imagined, but such a contingency has never been very near. The Post Office has been fortunate enough never to run short of the magic little bits of paper which carry our letters all over the world, and although the old stamps were in use fifteen years no forgery has ever been known.

The forgers will be busier with them perhaps now that the stamps have been abandoned. The market value of the postage stamp goes up as soon as the stamp ceases to be a useful commodity and becomes a curiosity. The time has gone for ever, if it ever existed outside the imagination of a historian of forty years ago, when crowds gathered nightly in Birchin-lane where ladies and gentlemen of all ages and ranks, from Cabinet Ministers to crossing-sweepers, were busy, with album and portfolio in hand, buying, selling, or exchanging stamps; but there are two stamps in the philatelic market to-day which are valued at more than a thousand pounds each. They are a penny and a twopenny Mauritius stamp of 1848, and they were shown at an exhibition in Birmingham not long ago. What the value of all the extinct stamps in the world must be the uninitiated in stamp mysteries can only guess. There must be many fortunes in the little adhesive lables which the Governments have issued from time to time at a cost of practically nothing.

There are, or have been, in use throughout the world between fourteen and fifteen thousand different stamps, of which about 150 have been issued from St. Martin's-le-Grand, or the home of the British Post Office before St. Martin existed. The British Empire outside the United Kingdom has issued four thousand other stamps, so that there are ten thousand left for the rest of the world to account for—or, to be exact according to a table prepared two years ago, 10,425. Of these, Europe has issued 3,565, Asia, 2,773, Africa 2,466, America 4,795, and Oceania 1,027. New stamps come into being, it would seem, at the rate of about a dozen a week, but it can hardly be said that our own Post Office is extravagant. Though Postage stamps owe their origin to British invention, it is the United States which has issued the greatest variety of stamps, the number of different kinds being over three hundred. Spain, Nicaragua, Salvador, Uruguay, Mexico, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands have all issued more new stamps than England, but one must blame the revolutions for most of these rather than the post offices or the stamp collectors. At the other end of the list are countries which have managed to get along somehow with only one stamp, such as Dahomey, Tierra del Fuego, and Poland.

The beginnings of the postage stamp system are to be found in the life of the seventeenth century, when a Parisian tradesman posted boys at the corners of streets with envelopes in which letters could be carried. Shopkeepers eventually sold the envelopes, and the practice flourished in France for generations. It was this probably which suggested the present stamp. The representative of Hull in the House of Commons deserves the credit for first bringing the matter before Parliament, Mr. Matthew D. Hill having in 1836 referred to a proposal by a Mr. Charles Knight to collect the new postage for newspapers by means of stamped wrappers sold at a penny each. Rowland Hill, who has naturally been credited with the invention of the stamp, frankly disclaimed the credit and recommended to the Post Office Mr. Knight's "excellent suggestion." The scheme, as propounded to the Post Office inquiry Commissioners in 1837, embraced four points: That stamped covers, or small vignette stamps, be sold at a price inclusive of postage; that each stamp should bear the mark of the weight it would carry; that the mark of the receiving office should be stuck upon the stamp to prevent its use a second time; and that these stamps, being portable, could be carried in a pocketbook.

The Post Office was younger in those days, and less weary, and in two years it had issued an invitation to "all artists, men of science, and the public in general, to offer proposals as to the manner in which the stamp may best be brought into use. Foreign Governments were notified of the scheme, and the offer of two prizes by the Treasury, amounting together to £300, attracted three thousand suggestions. Among them were over a thousand designs for the postage stamp. The stamp was a huge success, although one or two changes in colour became necessary to help the process of obliteration.

Whether Parliament will pay much attention to the prayer of the reporters against midnight questions is much to be doubted. The House of Commons has outlived its ancient prejudice against the "chiels" who made known its doings to the world, but it has never risen to the height of erasing the Standing Order which declares that it is a breach of privilege for any person whatever to print or publish in print anything relating to the proceedings in either House." As a matter of fact every newspaper in the land, and every reporter in the gallery, commits a breach of privilege every day. It is strange to reflect that if it were possible for an inhabitant of another, planet to descend to earth and to read or understand nothing, but the Standing Orders of the House of Commons he would carry back to his planet the impression that the proceedings of Parliament were kept a solemn secret from the nation.

A solemn secret long ago they were. In the days when Kings were politicians, and when strong speeches meant the Star Chamber or the Tower, the secrecy of Parliament was the main safeguard of freedom, and Parliament itself ordered the common hangman to burn a book of speeches a member had dared to publish, and sent the daring member to the Tower. A hundred and fifty years ago a Speaker was denouncing the printing of speeches as "reflecting on the dignity of the House," and Sir Robert Walpole said that the sale of printed speeches made in Parliament would make the House of Commons "the most contemptible legislative assembly on the face of the earth." There are not many Sir Robert Walpoles in the House to-day, perhaps, but it is true that our own Parliament is the only Parliament in the civilised world which has no official staff of reporters. One would have thought that if an argument for open publicity had been wanted it would have been found in the fables of Dr. Johnson, who reported hundreds of Parliamentary speeches from a garret off the Strand, taking care always "that the Whig dogs should not have the best of it."

It is not, perhaps, to be surprised at. There were days when wholesale bribing and tipping was the only way in which an editor could secure admission to the House, and when, if caught taking notes by stealth, he ran the risk of being unceremoniously expelled by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Gradually there came a change over the House, and through various stages of toleration, recognition, and at last open approval, the present system was reached. No accomodation was provided in the old House of Commons for the reporters, who were allowed to take notes as best they could, but in the temporary building in which Queen Victoria opened her first Parliament there was a small gallery, paving the way for the gallery from which the eyes of the nation look down upon the wise men of Westminster to-day. It was not for many years, however—until 1860—that the House of Commons gave its reporters any facilities for transcribing their notes, and before then it was a common sight to see breathless reporters running from the House to Fleet-street and back again for their next "turr."

It is different now, and the House of Commons would be sorry to miss its reporters. Lord Beaconsfield loved them. Sixty years ago, after he had delivered a notable speech, he wrote to his sister that "unfortunately, as generally happens on long committee nights, there was scarcely a reporter in the gallery," and such phrases as "well reported in the 'Times'" occurs frequently in his letters. "I have no cause to complain of the reporters," Dizzy wrote in 1848. "The version of the 'Times,' which now sells, 40,000 a day, is almost verbatim, six first-rate shorthand writers having been employed. The 'Chronicle' is hardly inferior, though it only sells 4,000; the 'Herald' 5,000." In 1840 Dizzy experienced the sorrow which many inquisitive M.P.'s are likely to experience if questions are put in future after midnight. "My speech last night was at 2-30," he wrote, "and consequently not a semblance of a report in the journals." At other times he was less happy in his feelings for the reporters. Of one report he said that it was "incoherent and contradictory nonsense," and he told a friend that a report in "Hansard" had deeply annoyed him. "For example," said Mr. Disraeli, "everyone believes that I have said that my views as to the admission of Jews into Parliament are peculiar and mysterious. Peculiar they are, for obvious reasons; but at no period of my life was I capable of uttering such arrant nonsense as to say that they are mysterious."

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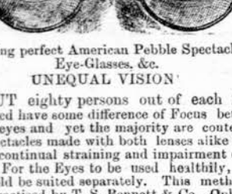

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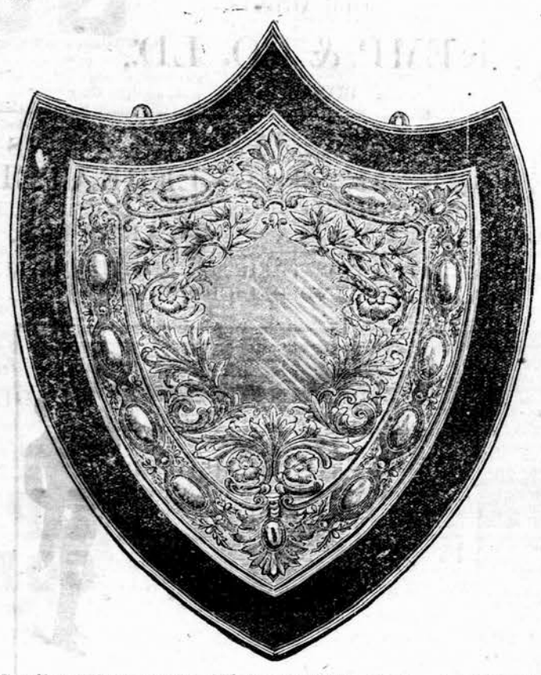

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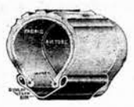

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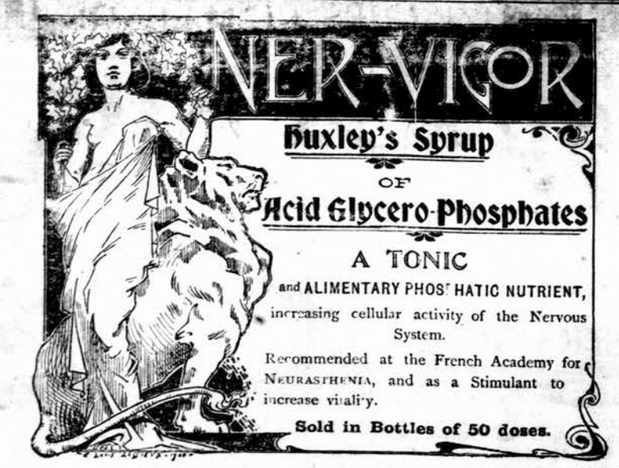
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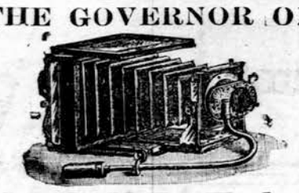

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